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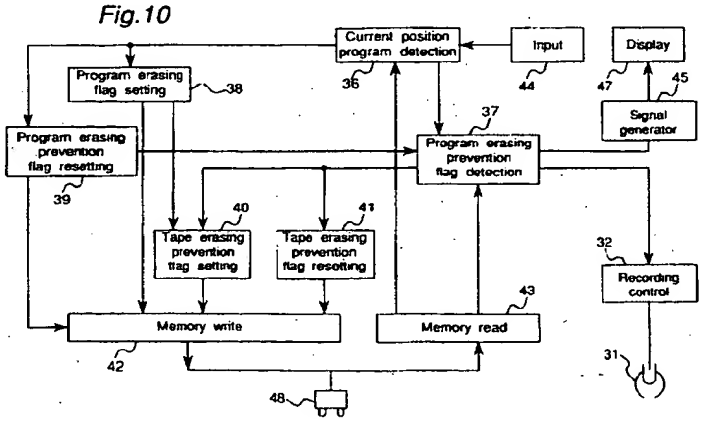
(54) Recording apparatus.

(57) A memory device is provided in a tape cassette and it consists of a program information area for recording information on each program recorded in a tape and a tape information area for recording information on the entire tape. If this tape cassette is used by a video cassette recorder having a full function to drive the memory device and by a video cassette recorder having a limited function to drive it, the program information recorded in the memory device is consistent with the programs recorded actually in the tape. For example, a tape erasing prevention flag is recorded in the tape information area, while a program erasing prevention flag is recorded for each program in the program in the program information area. In a different example, a tape inconsistency flag is recorded in the tape information area, while a program inconsistency flag is recorded for each program in the program information area. The data in the memory device can be corrected by using such flags according to the programs recorded actually in the tape.

Fig.10



EP 0 621 593 A1

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to an apparatus for recording data with a tape cassette including a memory.

Description of the Prior Art

Recently, video cassette recorders and audio cassette recorders for recording a tape casscttc are popular in many homes. However, they have problems on operation, search and the like when compared with apparatuses using a disk medium. Then, it is demanded for example to facilitate management and search on recorded programs.

A bar code is already available to manage data recorded in a cassette tape for a video cassette recorder. That is, a bar code is attached to a video tape in order to discriminate a tape cassette in order to represent recorded programs. The bar code is read by a sensor installed in a video cassette recorder and read data are stored in a memory also installed in the recorder. Then, recorded programs in a tape cassette can be managed by referring the data in the memory. However, this management system has a problem that there is no compatibility between video cassette recorders.

Belgian patents Nos. 191395 and 191469 filed on October 27, 1978 and October 31, 1978 disclosed a cassette tape recorder for a tape cassette having a memory device therein. When such a tape cassette is inserted in a cassette tape recorder, the memory device is connected to a controller of the recorder. The recorder has a detector which can detect a tape position and stores an instantaneous tape position in the memory device when a cassette tape stops. The memory device comprises memory element blocks each for storing a plurality of tape positions. Then, the recorder can manage tape position data stored in the memory device. Therefore, the cassette tape can be used in any cassette tape recorder which has a device to use such a cassette tape.

Such a tape cassette may be set in a tape recorder which cannot use the memory device. In such a case, the Belgian patents disclosed that the cassette tape itself erases all data stored in the memory device and displays a warning message. However, it is desirable that recording and reproduction are possible by protecting data stored in a memory device in such a tape cassette as much as possible even when it is used to be recorded by a tape recorder which cannot use such a memory device for using the data stored therein.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

An object of the present invention is to provide a recorder which can ensure consistency between data stored in a memory device and programs recorded in the tape when a cassette tape with a memory device is used by recorders having different abilities for using data stored in the memory device.

In the present invention, a tape cassette wherein a memory means is provided is used in a recording apparatus. The memory means has a program information area for storing information on particular programs recorded in a tape and a tape information area for storing information on an entire tape in the tape cassette.

In one aspect of the present invention, the program information area in a memory means provided in a tape cassette includes an area for storing program-erasing-prevention information on whether prevention to erase a particular program on each of recorded programs is set or not, while the tape information area includes an area for storing tape-erasing-prevention information on whether prevention to erase all recorded programs is set or not. A first recording apparatus comprises a memory write means and a memory read means for writing and reading tape information and program information to and from the memory means. A detection means detects the program-erasing-prevention information in the memory means by way of the memory read means. A setting means sets prevention to erase all programs in the tape information area by way of the memory write means when the detection means detects that prevention to erase a program is set on at least one of the recorded programs in the program information area. On the other hand, a resetting means resets prevention to erase all programs in the tape information area by way of the memory write means when the detection means detects that prevention to erase a program is set on all the recorded programs in the program information area.

On the other hand, a second recording apparatus which uses the tape cassette wherein a memory means is provided comprises a memory read means for reading data from the memory means. A detection means detects the tape-erasing-prevention information stored in the memory means by way of the memory read means. Recording is prevented when recording is instructed by a user if the detection means detects that prevention to erase all programs is set in the tape information area. Then, when the tape cassette is used in the second recording apparatus without means for reading and writing data from and to the program information area, the program information in the memory means can be protected.

In a second aspect of the present invention, a first recording apparatus records a program and a time data and uses a tape cassette wherein a memory means is provided. The memory means is similar to the above-mentioned one except that the program information area includes an area for storing a program inconsistency flag which is set or reset for each of recorded programs according as a content of a recorded program coincides with the information on the recorded program in the tape or not and that the tape information area includes an area for storing a tape inconsistency flag which is set or reset according as the program inconsistency flag operates correctly or not. The first recording apparatus access the memory device by a memory write means and a memory read means. A detection means detects the tape inconsistency flag in the memory means. A setting means sets the program inconsistency flag for each recorded program when the detection means detects that the tape inconsistency flag is set, while a resetting means resets the tape inconsistency flag after the setting means sets the program inconsistency flag.

In a third aspect of the present invention, a tape inconsistency flag is recorded in the tape information area, while a program inconsistency flag is recorded for each program in the program information area. The program inconsistency flag is set or reset for each of recorded programs according as a content of a recorded program coincides with the information on the recorded program in the tape or not, while the tape inconsistency flag is set or reset according as the program inconsistency flag operates correctly or not. When a program is recorded in a tape, it is checked if an overwrite occurs or not. If an overwrite is not detected, the program is recorded in a region which has not yet been recorded. If an overwrite is decided to occur, the program information for programs to be overwritten is corrected as recorded actually. Then, the program inconsistency flag for each recorded program is reset.

In a fourth aspect of the present invention, when the tape inconsistency flag is detected to be set, the program information on programs recorded in a tape is corrected according to programs recorded actually. First, a top position of the programs is detected by detecting a cue signal or a discontinuity of time data. Then, the program information is corrected according to detected time data. Next, the tape inconsistency flag is reset.

In an fifth aspect of the present invention, a program inconsistency flag is recorded in the program information area in the memory device, while a tape inconsistency flag is recorded in the program information area in the memory device. The program inconsistency flag is set or reset for each of recorded programs according as a content of a recorded program coincides with the information on the recorded program in the tape or not, while the tape inconsistency flag is set or reset according as the program inconsistency flag operates correctly or not. When the tape inconsistency flag is detected to be set, data correction is performed. In the data correction, a cue control signal recorded at a top of each of recorded programs is detected and the program information in the program information area is corrected as recorded actually for programs on which a cue signal is detected, according to time data on programs already recorded on the tape. After data correction, the program inconsistency flag is reset.

In a sixth aspect of the present invention, data correction is performed on programs on which data correction is found to be needed. For programs on which the program inconsistency flag is detected to be set, the program information in the program information area is corrected as recorded actually by detecting time data on the programs by detecting a cue signal or time data discontinuity. Next, the program inconsistency flags are reset for programs on which the data is corrected.

An advantage of the present invention is that a tape cassette with a memory means for management data is recorded by a recorder which does not have full function to use the memory means.

Another advantage of the present invention is that the management data in a memory means in a tape cassette can be corrected according to programs recorded actually in a tape.

A third advantage of the present invention is that the inconsistency of the program information in a memory means in a tape cassette with the content of programs recorded in a tape can be checked easily.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

These and other objects and features of the present invention will become clear from the following description taken in conjunction with the preferred embodiments thereof with reference to the accompanying drawings, and in which:

Figs. 1A and 1B are schematic diagrams of recorded programs in a tape and program information written to a memory device provided in a tape cassette, respectively;

Figs. 2A and 2B are schematic diagrams of recorded programs in a tape and program information written to the memory device provided in the tape cassette, respectively, wherein a program is recorded with a limited function video cassette recorder;

Fig. 3 is a schematic diagram of program information written to the memory device provided in the tape cassette;

Figs. 4A and 4B are schematic diagrams of recorded programs on a tape and program information written to the memory device provided in the tape cassette, respectively, wherein a program is recorded with a full function video cassette recorder;

Figs. 5A and 5B are a plan view and a back view of a tape cassette with a memory device;

Fig. 6 is a schematic memory map in the memory device of a tape cassette;

Fig. 7 is a schematic memory map in the memory device of a tape cassette;

Fig. 8 is a schematic memory map in the memory device of a tape cassette;

Fig. 9 is a block diagram of a main part of a full function video cassette recorder of a first embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 10 is a block diagram of the main part of the video cassette recorder;

Fig. 11 is a flowchart of setting erasion prevention;

Fig. 12 is a flowchart of resetting erasion prevention;

Fig. 13 is a flowchart of recording;

Fig. 14 is a flowchart of detecting a current tape position program;

Fig. 15 is a block diagram of a main part of a limited function video cassette recorder of the first embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 16 is a flowchart of the video cassette recorder when recording is instructed with an input means;

Fig. 17 is a memory map illustrating storage positions of data in a tape information area in a memory device in a second embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 18 is a memory map illustrating storage positions of data in a memory device in the second embodiment;

Fig. 19 is a memory map illustrating storage positions of data in a program information area in a memory device in the second embodiment;

Fig. 20 is a block diagram of a main part of a full function video cassette recorder of the second embodiment;

Fig. 21 is a block diagram of a main part of a limited function video cassette recorder of the second embodiment;

Fig. 22 is a flowchart when a tape cassette with a memory device is recorded normally by the full function video cassette recorder;

Fig. 23 is a flowchart of signal processing when programs are recorded by the limited function video cassette recorder;

Fig. 24 is a flowchart of data correction performed by the first video cassette recorder by detecting cue signals when a tape cassette with a memory device is recorded;

Fig. 25 is a flowchart of data correction performed by the first video cassette recorder by detecting discontinuity of time data when a tape cassette with a memory device is recorded;

Fig. 26 is a flowchart of recording when a tape cassette with a memory device is recorded by the first video cassette recorder without data correction;

Fig. 27 is a flowchart of data correction performed by the first video cassette recorder after a tape cassette with a memory device is recorded; and

Fig. 28 is a flowchart of data correction performed simply by the first video cassette recorder after a tape cassette with a memory device is recorded.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Referring now to the drawings, wherein like reference characters designate like or corresponding parts throughout the views, embodiments of the present invention will be explained below. In the present invention, a tape cassette has a memory device therein and the memory device is used to manage or search programs recorded in the tape cassette. The memory device may include an area for program information for managing information on each program recorded in a tape and an area for tape information for managing an entire tape. Then, if a recorder can access the memory device provided in such a tape cassette, the recorder can manage recording, playback and the like according to various information stored in the memory device.

If a recorder may have a function to use the memory device actively by reading and writing the information from and to the memory device, the information in the memory device can be used for management fully. If programs are recorded in a tape cassette by such a recorder having functions to use the memory device fully (hereinafter referred to as full function recorder), the tape cassette can also be accessed by another full function recorder. However, there will be various models of a recorder which can access such a memory device in a tape cassette in various ways. For example, such a tape cassette may be used for a different recorder which has a limited function to use the memory device (hereinafter referred to as limited function recorder). Then, it is needed that program information in a memory device in a tape cassette is protected. For example, it is needed that the program information does not lose consistency of data even if the tape cassette is used in various models of a recorder. If this is guaranteed, a tape cassette with a memory device can be used in various models.

Before explaining embodiments of the present invention, a comparison example is explained below in order to explain problems on data stored in a memory device in a tape cassette, by using above-mentioned two types of video cassette recorders (VCR). A memory device 2 in a tape cassette has a plurality of addresses and consists of a first area 3 at a first address for storing warning and a second area for storing program information. It is assumed that when a tape cassette is recorded in a limited function VCR, the tape cassette itself sets a warning in the first area, and that if a warning is set in the first area, all program information in the second area is erased when the tape cassette is set in a full function VCR.

Figs. 1A - 4B show program information stored in a memory device 2 in a tape cassette and a content of programs actually recorded in a tape 1. In an example shown in Fig. 1A, four programs A - D are recorded successively in a tape 1 by a full function VCR. As shown in Fig. 1B, the first address is an information area for storing a warning flag 3, and program informations of the programs A - D are stored successively after the flag 3. The content of the flag 3 is "no" because the programs are recorded by a full function VCR.

Fig. 2A shows a situation when the tape cassette is set in a limited function VCR and a program F is recorded in the tape 1 to overwrite from the start of the program B to the end of the program C. Because the tape cassette is set in a limited function VCR, a warning information 3 is set as "yes", as shown in Fig. 2B, but the contents of program information in the second area are not updated because the limited function VCR cannot update them.

When the tape cassette 1 is set next in the full function VCR, the VCR detects that the warning flag is set. This means that the program information in the memory device 2 may include an error. Then, the full function VCR erases all program information and resets the warning as "no", as shown in Fig. 3. If a new program F is recorded by overwriting from the top of the program D, as shown in Fig. 4A, a program information on the program F is written as shown in Fig. 4B as if the program F is recorded in a new tape 2 because there is no data after the first area 3.

Therefore, it is a problem that the program information cannot exclude a possibility that there are more recorded programs in the tape besides programs described in the memory device 2. Then, it is desirable that programs recorded actually in a tape is consistent with program information recorded in the memory device even if a tape cassette is used in various kinds of VCRs. For example, if a full function VCR can designate a program which is inhibited to erase it in a tape, it is desirable that it cannot be erased even if the tape cassette is used in a limited function VCR.

Next, a first embodiment of the present invention is explained. Figs. 5A and 5B illustrate a tape cassette 7 with a memory device 5 provided therein. The tape cassette 7 is similar to a prior art tape cassette except the memory device 5. A video tape 4 is contained in a cassette half 6 including a tape guide mechanism. The memory device 5 is a non-volatile memory such as an EEPROM and it has a first area for storing tape information and a second area for storing program information. The memory device 5 is equipped at a back side of the cassette half 6, and a connector or terminal (not shown) is provided at the cassette half 6 for connecting electric power lines and signal lines to the memory device 5. A video cassette recorder which can access the memory device 5 has a connector 48 (Fig. 9), 52 (Fig. 15) for connecting to the memory device 5.

The memory device 5 is for example a semiconductor memory of 2 kbytes of storage capacity. Figs. 6 - 8 show memory maps for illustrating storage data in the memory device 5. An address is expressed as an 11-bit data; the abscissa denotes lower two bits while the ordinate denotes upper nine bits. The memory device 5 consists of a first area for storing tape information and a second area for storing program information. As shown in Fig. 7, the tape information is stored in an area 10 at address "0" of the upper nine bits of the address, while the program information is stored in areas 15a, 15b, ..., 15c at addresses "1" - "510" of the upper nine bits every three addresses.

As shown in Figs. 6 and 7, the area 10 at address "0" for tape information is divided into an area 13 for recording information on the tape cassette itself and an area 14 for recording a current tape position. The area 13 stores an attribute of video tape, recording conditions such as a model of VCR and the like. For example, in an example shown in Fig. 6, it stores recording prevention flag 11, tape thickness, kind of tape, playback prevention flag (not shown) and the like. A current tape position is recorded in the area 14 as to hour, minute, second and frame number when a tape cassette 7 is unloaded from a VCR after recording or playback.

As shown in Fig. 7, the area for storing program information consists of areas 15a, 15b, ..., 15c each for recording information on a program when the program is recorded with a full-function VCR. As shown in detail in Fig. 8, a first area 16 in one of the areas 15a, 15b, ..., 15c stores program erasing prevention information 17, channel information and the like. An area 19 following the area 18 stores a start tape position and an end tape position of programs registered in the areas 15a, 15b,

..., 15c in the units of hour, minute, second and frame number. Further, in an area 20 after the area 19, a recording time on the programs registered in the area 15 is stored in the units of month, day, hour and minute.

Fig. 9 shows a diagram of a main part of a video cassette recorder of the first embodiment. The tape cassette 7 can be set in a video cassette recorder (VCR). The VCR includes a signal processing circuit for recording and reproducing video signals, a scan mechanism having a rotating drum and a fixed drum for scanning a tape 5 and a mechanism for loading and unloading a tape cassette, similarly to a prior art VCR. A recording head 31 is provided at the rotating head. Video signals and audio signals to be recorded are received by a recording controller 32 and processed by a recording signal processor 33, while and a tape position data is generated by a position data generator 35. A recording circuit 34 superposes the tape position data on the video and audio signals. The recording circuit 34 sends signals to be recorded to the recording head 31. On the other hand, a microcomputer 36 receives input signals from an input means such as buttons 44 provided at the exterior of the recorder. It also send control signals through a signal generator 45 to a playback system 46 and to a display unit 47. The playback system 46 is not a subject of the present invention and it is not explained further.

A connector 48 is provided to access the memory device 5 in the tape cassette 7, and the memory device 5 is accessed by a memory write circuit 42 and a memory read circuit 43 for writing and reading data to and from the memory device 5, and the microcomputer 36 controls them.

Fig. 10 shows a block diagram of a main part of the video cassette recorder wherein various means performed by the microcomputer 36 are represented as blocks 36 - 41 instead of the microcomputer 36. A part of information read by the memory read circuit 43 from the memory device 5 is sent to a means 36 for detecting a current position program and to a means 37 for detecting a program erasing prevention flag.

The means 36 for detecting a current position program compares a start tape position and an end tape position recorded in the memory device 5 with a current tape position recorded in the memory device 5 when a video tape stops or with a tape position received from the position data generator 32 when a program is being recorded, to detect a program including the current tape position. The detected current tape position is sent to the means 37 for detecting a program erasing prevention flag, a means 38 for setting a program erasing prevention flag, and a means 39 for resetting a program erasing prevention flag.

The means 37 for detecting a program erasing prevention flag detects the status of the program erasing prevention flag of a program detected by the means 36 for detecting a current position program. The result is sent to the recording control circuit 32, a means 40 for setting a tape erasing prevention flag, a means 41 for resetting a tape erasing prevention flag and the display unit 47.

The means 38 for setting a program erasing prevention flag sets a program erasing prevention flag of a program detected by the means 36 for detecting a current position program in a status to inhibit erasing by way of the memory write circuit 42. Then, it reports to the means 40 for setting a tape erasing prevention flag that the program erasing prevention flag is set.

The means 39 for resetting a program erasing flag resets a program erasing prevention flag of a program detected by the means for detecting a current position program by way of the memory write circuit 42 in a status of erasing permission. Then, it reports to the means 37 for detecting a program erasing prevention flag.

The means 40 for setting a tape erasing prevention flag sets a tape erasing prevention flag by way of the memory write circuit 42 in a status of erasing prevention according to instructions from the means 37 for detecting a program erasing prevention flag and the means 38 for setting a program erasing prevention flag. When the means 38 sets a program erasing prevention flag in a status of erasing prevention, a tape erasing prevention flag is always set.

The means 41 for resetting a tape erasing prevention flag resets a tape erasing prevention flag in a status of erasing prevention by way of the memory write circuit 42 according to an instruction from the means 37 for detecting a program erasing prevention flag.

The display unit 47 displays that erasing is inhibited, according to an instruction from the means 37 for detecting a program erasing prevention flag. The recording control circuit 32 cooperates with the display unit 47 to inhibit recording operation.

A user gives an instruction by way of the buttons 43 or input means and it is sent to the means 36 for detecting a current position program. The instruction includes setting or resetting of a program erasing prevention flag, and start and stop of recording operation.

The microprocessor 36 operates according to instructions from the buttons 44 by a user. A main flow of the microprocessor 36 branches according to an instruction given by a user, but the flowchart of the branching is omitted for simplicity. Figs. 11 - 13 show flowcharts when a request of setting erasing prevention for a current position program, a

request of resetting erasing prevention for a current position program, and when a request of recording are received from the buttons 44, respectively.

Before explaining the flowcharts, flags and variables used therein are explained first. A variable "n" has an integral value ($0 \leq n \leq 170$) which represents a program number detected by the means 36 for detecting a present position program. It increases from 1 as n = 1, 2, ... with increase in an address of an area storing a program information. If n = 0, this means that no program including a current tape position exists in the program information area 15. A variable "m" is a positive integer ($0 < m$) for a counter used to detect setting of program erasing prevention flags of recorded programs by the program erasing prevention flag detection means 37. Erasing prevention flags EPn and EPm for n-th and m-th programs show the setting of erasing prevention information 17 on n-th and m-th programs recorded in the program information area 15 in the memory device 5. For example, if EPn = 0, an n-th program is set to prevent erasing, while if EPn = 1, an n-th program is set to allow erasing. On the other hand, if EP0 = 0, the tape erasing prevention information area 11 is set to prevent erasing, while if EP0 = 1, the area 11 is set to allow erasing.

When a request by a user is received to set erasing prevention for a current position program, a flow shown in Fig. 11 starts. When such a request is received, a program at a current tape position or the variable "n" is first detected (step S100), as will be explained in detail in Fig. 14. This step corresponds to the means 36 for detecting a current position program. Next, it is decided if n = 0 or not (step S101). If the decision is YES, the program ends because erasing prevention cannot be set for a program at a current tape position. On the contrary, if it is decided that $n \neq 0$ (NO at step S101), a flag EPn is set as "0" (step S102). This step corresponds to the means 38 for setting a program erasing prevention flag. Then, because a program erasing prevention flag is set for at least one program, a flag EP0 is set as "0" for erasing prevention of the tape (step S103). This step corresponds to the means 40 for setting a tape erasing prevention flag. Then, the flow ends.

When a request by a user is received to reset erasing prevention for a current position program, a flow shown in Fig. 12 starts. When such a request is received, a program at a current tape position or the variable "n" is first detected (step S110), as will be explained in detail in Fig. 14. This step corresponds to the means 36 for detecting a current position program. Next, it is decided if n = 0 or not (step S111). If the decision is YES, the program ends because erasing prevention cannot be reset for a program at a current tape position. On the contrary, if it is decided that $n \neq 0$ (NO at step S111), a flag EPn is reset as "1" and the resetting is informed to the means 39 for detecting a program erasing prevention flag (step S112). The step S112 corresponds to the means 39 for resetting a program erasing prevention flag. Next, flags EPm are examined for all m. First, the variable "m" is set as "0" (step S113). Next, it is decided if a flag EPm = 0 (step S114). If the flag EPm is not decided to be "0" and if "m" is not equal to 170 (NO at step S115), "m" is increased by one (step S116). Next, the flow returns to step S114 to examine a next EPm. These steps S113 - S116 correspond to the means 37 for detecting a program erasing prevention flag. If EPm is decided to be "0" (YES at step S114), a flag EP0 is set as "0" (step S118) because a program erasing prevention flag EPm is set for at least one program ($\exists EPn = 0$ for $0 < n \leq 170$). This step corresponds to the means 40 for setting a tape erasing prevention flag. Then, the flow ends. On the other hand, if all flags EPm are found to be reset ($\forall EPn = 0$ for $0 < n \leq 170$), the flag EP0 is reset as "1" (step S117) because all recorded programs are allowed for erasing. This step corresponds to the means 41 for resetting a tape erasing prevention flag. Then, the flow ends.

When a request of recording is received, a flow shown in Fig. 13 starts. When such a request is received, a program at a current tape position or the variable "n" is first detected (step S120), as will be explained in detail in Fig. 14. This step corresponds to the means 36 for detecting a current position program. Next, it is decided if n = 0 or not (step S121). If the decision is YES, the flow proceeds to step S123 to instruct recording operation to the recording control circuit 32. If "n" is not decided to be 0, it is decided next if a flag EPn = 1 or not (step S122). If it is decided that EPn = 1, the flow also proceeds to step S123 for recording. In the two cases, a current tape position is located in a program on which erasing is allowed. On the other hand, if a flag EPn is decided to be set (NO at step S122), it is instructed to the recording control circuit 32 to stop recording (step S124) and it is instructed to the display unit 47 to display a message that recording is not allowed because a current tape position is located in a program on which erasing is inhibited (step S125), and the flow ends. After recording is operated, the flow returns to step S120 to repeat the processing of steps S120 - S123 in order to prevent recording on a program on which erasing is inhibited if n changes. The recording operation continues until a stop operation is performed at step S124 or a stop instruction is received from the buttons 44.

In the flows explained above, program erasing prevention flags on all programs are set appro-

priately and the setting thereof is reflected on the setting of a tape erasing prevention flag. In a modified example, at step S124, it is instructed to the display unit 47 to display a warning message that a current tape position is located in a program on which erasing is inhibited and an instruction is asked to a user to be input with the buttons. Then, if recording is instructed again, the start of recording is instructed to the recording control circuit 32, while if stop is instructed, the stop of the recording operation is instructed to the recording control circuit 32.

Fig. 14 shows a flow of detecting a program at a current tape position (steps S100, S110 and S120). In the flow, STPn denotes a start tape position of an n-th program recorded in the program information area 15, at which the n-th program is started to be recorded, and ETPn denotes an end tape position of the n-th program at which the n-th program is completed to be recorded. An n-th program is recorded between STPn and ETPn, and if CTP exists between STPn and ETPn, it is found that CTP is located in the n-th program.

A current tape position (CTP) may not be read in an area in a video tape 4 wherein no video and audio signals are recorded at all. Then, it is decided first if a current tape position can be read (step S130). If a current tape position cannot be read (NO at step S130), "n" is set as "0" (step S136), and the flow ends. On the other hand, if it is decided that a current tape position can be read (YES at step S130), "n" is initialized at 1 (step S131). Then, it is decided if n is larger than 170 (step S132). If the decision is YES at this time, it is decided next if the current tape position is located between a start tape position STPn and an end tape position ETPn (steps S133 and S134). If the decision is YES (NO at both steps S133 and S134), the flow ends. Otherwise n is increased by one (step S135) and the flow returns to step S132 to check on the incremented n. If n which satisfies a relation $STPn < CTP \leq ETPn$ is not found until $n > 170$ in the loop of step S132 to S135, the flow proceeds to step S136 to set n as 0.

Next, a limited function VCR is explained. The VCR has a structure similar to that shown in Figs. 9 and 10. However, the function thereof is limited and circuits such as a memory write circuit is not included. Fig. 15 shows a main part of the VCR. The VCR includes a signal processing circuit for recording and reproducing video signals, a scan mechanism having a rotating drum and a fixed drum for scanning a tape 5 and a mechanism for loading and unloading a tape cassette 7, similarly to the full function VCR. It is compatible with the full function VCR explained above on the recording and reproduction of video and audio signals. The VCR comprises a recording head 51, a recording control circuit 53 and a display unit 56 similar to the counterparts in the full function VCR shown in Fig. 9. A memory read circuit 54 can read information stored in the tape information area 10 in the memory device 5 in a tape cassette 7 and can send the read data to a microcomputer for controlling the VCR. The microcomputer includes a means 55 for detecting a tape erasing prevention flag, and the means 55 detects a tape erasing prevention flag if recording is instructed with buttons 57 by a user. If the flag shows that erasing is inhibited, it is instructed to the recording control circuit 53 to stop recording and to display a warning message for inhibiting recording in the display unit 56. The VCR cannot write and read data to and from the program information area in the memory device.

Fig. 16 shows a flow of the microprocessor when recording is instructed with the buttons 57. First, it is detected if a tape erasing prevention flag EP0 is "1" (step S140). If the decision is YES, it is instructed to the recording control circuit 53 start recording (step S142), and the flow ends. Otherwise, it is instructed to the recording control circuit 53 to stop recording and to the display unit 56 to display a warning message that recording is impossible (step S141). Thus, a program on which a tape erasing prevention flag is set by the full function VCR is protected from being erased or overwritten by the limited function VCR.

In a modified example, similarly to step S124 in Fig. 13, at step S141, it is instructed to the display unit 56 to display a warning message that erasing is inhibited and an instruction is asked to a user to be input with the buttons. Then, if recording is instructed again by a user, the start of recording is instructed to the recording control circuit 53, while if stop is instructed by a user, the stop of the recording operation is instructed to the recording control circuit 53. Then, even if erasing is inhibited on a tape cassette, recording is possible if necessary, for example if only a limited function VCR is available.

Next, a full function video VCR and a limited function VCR of a second embodiment of the present invention is explained. A tape cassette 7 having a memory device 5 explained above can be used for the VCR, similarly to the above-mentioned first embodiment, but, the content recorded in the memory device 5 is different from the counterpart in the tape cassette in the first embodiment.

As shown in Figs. 17 - 19, two warning flags, that is, tape inconsistency flag stored in the tape information area and program inconsistency flags stored in the program information area are used in the present invention. The tape inconsistency flag is set if programs recorded in an entire tape in a tape cassette do not coincide with information

stored in the memory device. On the other hand, the program inconsistency flag is provided for each program recorded in a tape, and a program inconsistency flag for a program is set if the program recorded in the tape does not coincide with information on the program stored in the memory device.

The above-mentioned two kinds of flags can be used to check inconsistency between the programs recorded actually in a tape and the information on the programs in the memory device. A full function VCR can read and write both tape information area and program information area in the memory device, while a limited function VCR can read and write only tape information area. If the tape cassette is used only by full function VCRs, no such inconsistency will occur.

However, if a video cassette with a memory is used to record a new program by a limited function VCR, the VCR cannot access the program information area in the memory device. Therefore, the programs recorded actually in a tape do not coincides with the information on the programs in the memory device, and a tape inconsistency flag is set to show the occurrence of the inconsistency. In other words, if a tape inconsistency flag is detected to be set, it is decided that the tape is recorded by a limited function VCR.

Further, the flags can be used for various processings to solve the inconsistency, as will be explained below. For example, data in the memory device can be corrected according to the programs recorded actually in the tape. If a time data as well as video data is also recorded in a tape, overwrite can be detected, and data in the memory device can be corrected according to detected overwrite. If a cue signal or time data discontinuity is detected in a search of a program, data can be corrected according to the flags.

The memory device 5 is for example a semiconductor memory of 2 kbytes of storage capacity. An address is expressed as a 11-bit data; the abscissa denotes lower two bits while the ordinate denotes upper nine bits. Figs. 17 and 18 show memory maps for illustrating storage positions of data in the memory device 5. As shown in Fig. 18, the tape information is stored in an area 10 at address "0" of the lower nine bits of the address, while the program information is stored in areas 64a, 64b, ..., 64c at addresses "1" - "510" of the upper nine bits every three addresses.

As shown in Fig. 17, the tape information area 60 at address "0" for tape information is divided into an area 61 for recording information on the tape cassette 7 itself and an area 62 for recording information on a current tape position. The area 61 stores an attribute of video tape 4, recording conditions such as a model of VCR and the like, or in detail, it stores tape inconsistency flag 63, tape thickness, kind of tape and the like. In the area 62, a current tape position is recorded as to hour, minute, second and frame number when a tape cassette 7 is recorded or played back in a VCR and unloaded therefrom.

As shown in Fig. 18, the area for storing program information consists of areas 64a, 64b, ..., 64c each for recording information on a program when the program is recorded with a full-function VCR. As shown in detail in Fig. 19, a first area 65 in one of the areas 64a, 64b, ..., 64c stores a program inconsistency flag 66, recording prevention information, a logic erasing flag for recognizing that a program is remained in the memory device but erased actually, channel information and the like. In an area 68 in succession to the area 65, a start tape position and an end tape position of programs recorded in the area 64a, 64b, ..., 64c in the units of hour, minute, second and frame number. Further, in an area 69, a recording time on the programs registered in the area 64 is stored in the units of month, day, hour and minute.

A full function video cassette recorder (VCR) of the second embodiment shown in Fig. 20 has a structure similar to that shown in Fig. 10. The tape cassette 7 can be set in the VCR. The VCR includes a scan mechanism having a rotating drum and a fixed drum for scanning a tape 5 and a mechanism for loading and unloading a tape cassette. The control by a microprocessor (not shown) explained below with flowcharts is different from that of the full function VCR of the first embodiment. A recording head 101 is provided at the rotating head. Signals read by the head 101 are sent to a recording control circuit 100 (similar to the counterpart 32 in Fig. 9) and further to a comparison means 102 for comparing them with the content of memory data. Further, when a tape is scanned for search at a fast speed, read signals from the head 101 are also sent to a cue signal detection means 103 for detecting a cue signal and a time discontinuity detection means 104 for detecting discontinuity of time data. The cue signal detection means 103 detects for example a cue control signal such as VISS or VASS (hereinafter referred to as cue signal) when a video tape 4 is searched at a fast speed. The circuit time discontinuity detection means 104 reads time data recorded in a video tape 4 to detect discontinuity of time data which may exist at a joint portion between regions of different programs. The comparison means 102 compares information recorded in the memory device 5 with the content recorded actually in a video tape 4. Output signals of the means 102 - 104 are sent to a data correction means 105 for correcting data. The data correction means 105 generates corrected data when the

information in the tape information area 60 or in the program information area 64 in the memory device 5 is rewritten. A program inconsistency flag resetting means 106 resets a program inconsistency flag 66 in the memory device 5 according to an instruction from the data correction means 105. A tape inconsistency flag resetting means 107 resets a tape inconsistency flag 63 from "1" to "0" according to an instruction from the program inconsistency flag resetting means 107 or from the data correction means 105.

A connector 110 is provided to access the memory device 5 in a tape cassette 7 when it is set in the VCR, and the memory device 5 is accessed by a memory write circuit 108 and a memory read circuit 109 for writing and reading information to and from the memory device 5. A part of the data read with the memory read circuit 109 is sent to a tape inconsistency flag detection means 115 for detecting a tape inconsistency flag, to an overwrite detection means 112 for detecting overwrite and to a program inconsistency flag detection means 111 for detecting a program inconsistency flag.

The program flag detection circuit 111 detects for a program if a program inconsistency flag 66 is "1" or "0" or if the information on the program agrees with the program recorded actually in the tape, and if the flag 66 is detected as "1", the detection result is sent to the data correction means 105. The overwrite detection means 112 detects if a program to be recorded newly is overwritten on a program recorded previously, and the detection result is sent to the data correction means 105. If overwrite or recording is performed, the data correction means 105 always corrects data. The tape inconsistency flag detection means 115 decides for each program if the tape information recorded in the memory device 5 is "1" or "0". If the inconsistency between the contents of the memory device and the tape is detected, the result is sent to the display unit 117 for displaying a warning message. The program inconsistency flag setting means 114 sets all the program inconsistency flags when it receives the detection result of inconsistency from the tape inconsistency flag detection means 115. The program inconsistency flags 66 are recorded in the memory device 5 by way of the memory write circuit 108. The tape inconsistency flag resetting circuit 107 resets the tape inconsistency flag according to an instruction from the data correction means 105 or the program inconsistency flag setting means 114.

Next, a limited function VCR of the second embodiment is explained. Fig. 21 shows a main part of the VCR. The VCR includes a signal processing circuit for recording and reproducing video signals, a scan mechanism having a rotating drum and a fixed drum for scanning a tape 5 and a mechanism for loading and unloading a tape cassette 7, similarly to a prior art VCR. It is compatible with the full function VCR explained above on the recording and reproduction of video and audio signals. The VCR comprises a recording head 151, a recording control circuit 152, a tape inconsistency flag setting means 153 and a memory write circuit 154 and a connector 155. The VCR can read and write data in the tape information area in a memory device in a tape cassette, but it cannot read and write data in the program information area. In this point, the VCR has a limited function.

In a rotating head (not shown), the recording head 151 and a play back head (not shown) are mounted, and read signals for a video tape 4 is sent to a recording control circuit 152 connected to the recording head 151. The recording control circuit 152 records also video and audio signals in a tape cassette 7 with a memory device 5 or a tape cassette of similar specifications. A part of the signals is sent to the tape inconsistency flag setting means 153 for setting the tape inconsistency flag. The setting means 153 instructs to record a tape inconsistency flag by way of the memory write circuit 154 when a program is recorded newly in a new video cassette 7 or a video cassette 7 including recorded programs. The memory write circuit 154 writes the tape inconsistency flag to the memory device 5 by sending a signal through the connector 155 to the memory device 5 in the tape cassette. The memory read circuit 156 reads information recorded at a specified region at address "0" and a part of read information is given to the recording control circuit 152.

Next, the recording and reproduction by the full function VCR and the limited function VCR are explained by using a tape cassette with a memory device. Processings by the microprocessor according to instructions by a user with buttons are explained below, but a flow of branching according to an input is omitted for simplicity. Fig. 22 shows a flow of recording a program in a tape cassette 7 by the full function VCR (1st VCR) when a user instructs recording. When an instruction of recording by a user is received, this flow starts, and a program is recorded in a video tape 4 in a tape cassette 7 (step S150). Next, information in the tape information area 60 and that in the program information area 64 in the memory device 5 are detected and it is decided if overwrite exists or not (step S151). This step corresponds with the overwrite detection means 112. If overwrite is decided to exist (YES at step S151), program information recorded previously is erased or the content of the program information is corrected (step S152). This step corresponds to the data correction means 105. Then, the flow proceeds to step S153. If it is

decided that overwrite does not exist at step S151, the flow proceeds to step S153 readily. Then, program information on the recorded program is written to the program information area 64 in the memory device 5 by the memory write circuit 108 (step S153). That is, program information such as recording time, recording channel and tape position is recorded. Thus, by correcting data, the data in the memory device can always be coincided with the programs recorded in the tape.

Next, data correction with relation to search of a top position of a program is explained. When a tape cassette 7 is set in the full function VCR, it is possible to detect a cue signal as a top position of a program which a user want to play back. However, when a tape cassette 7 is set in the limited function VCR, though a program can be recorded in a video tape, the program information in the memory device 5 cannot be updated. Therefore, for a tape cassette on which a program is recorded with the limited function VCR, the program information stored in the memory device 5 may not agree with the content of programs recorded actually in the video tape. In this case, if the program information is read with the limited function VCR, it is possible that the program information stored in the memory device 5 does not agree with the content of programs recorded actually in the video tape. Then, when a user instructs to play back a program, if the program does not exist in the video tape, the program cannot be searched eventually.

Then, in the present embodiment, the limited function VCR sets a tape inconsistency flag when it records a program. That is, the tape inconsistency flag setting means 153 of the limited function VCR sets the tape inconsistency flag, and the memory write circuit 154 records the tape inconsistency flag 63 as "1" in the information area 61 when a program is recorded. Fig. 23 shows this flow. When a user of the limited function VCR instructs recording, a program is recorded in a tape cassette 7 (step S160). As explained above, the VCR can read and write only address 0 in the memory device 5. Then, when the VCR operate recording for the tape cassette 7, "1" of the tape inconsistency flag is written to the address 0 by way of the memory write circuit 154. By using the tape inconsistency flag, tape inconsistency can be warned.

Next, it is explained how the full function VCR performs data correction when a tape inconsistency flag is set as "1" by a limited function VCR. The data correction is performed because the program information in the memory device 5 may not agree with the content of the programs in the video tape 4. There are two methods on data correction. In the first method, a cue signal recorded at around a top of a program is detected in a video tape by the cue signal detection circuit 103, and the cue signal is used for data correction. In the second method, a discontinuous point of time data is detected from the start of a video tape 4 by the time discontinuity detection circuit 104, and data is corrected based on the detected discontinuous point.

Fig. 24 shows a flow of the first method. When a user instructs recording a program by the full function VCR with an input means, a tape inconsistency flag at address 0 in the memory device 5 is read first by the memory read circuit 109 and it is decided if the tape inconsistency flag is "1" or not (step S170). If the tape inconsistency flag is decided to be "0", the flow ends because no data correction is required, and an ordinary recording is carried out. On the other hand, if the tape inconsistency flag is decided to be "1" (NO at step S170), a warning is displayed in the display unit 117 because the program information in the memory device 5 does not agree with the content of the programs recorded in the video tape 4 (step S171). Then, it is decided if data correction is requested by a user with an input means (step S172). If data correction is decided not to be required, the flow ends. Otherwise data correction is performed. First, a cue signal is detected (step S173). This step corresponds to cue signal detection means 103. If a cue signal is decided to be detected (YES at step S173), a time data at a start tape position recorded in the video tape is read (step S174), and the time data in the tape is compared with the time data recorded in the memory device 5 (step S175). If the disagreement between them is detected (NO at step S176), data in the memory device is corrected according to the time data (step S176). This step corresponds to the data correction means 105. Then, the flow returns to step S173 in order to detect a next cue signal. If a cue signal is detected again at step S173, steps S174 - S176 are repeated. If the detection of cue signals is completed at step S173, data correction is completed, and the flow branches to step S177 to reset the tape inconsistency flag 63 as "0". This step corresponds to the tape inconsistency flag resetting means 106. Thus, data correction is carried out by detecting the cue signals recorded in a video tape 4.

Fig. 25 shows a flow of the second method. When a user instructs recording a program by the full function VCR with an input means, a flow of steps S180 - S187 is performed which is the same as that shown in Fig. 23 except step S183, and detail explanation is omitted here. At step S183, a time data recorded in a video tape 4 is read and a discontinuity thereof is detected. This step corresponds to the time discontinuity detection means 104. When a discontinuity is decided to be detected (YES at step S183), a time data at a point where the discontinuity is detected is read (step S184). Then, the time data is compared with the

content on the memory device 5 (step S185), and if disagreement between them is found, data in the memory device is corrected according to the time data (step S186). This step corresponds to the data correction means 105.

In the above-mentioned two examples of data correction, if it is warned by the tape inconsistency flag that the data in the memory device does not agree with the recorded programs, data correction is performed by detecting cue signals or time discontinuity points. Therefore, data in the memory device can be corrected according to the programs recorded actually in the tape. If a relevant information is not recorded in the memory device 5, data in the memory device is inconsistent with the program recorded in the tape, and an information to be recorded in the memory device 5 is generated based on data in the video tape 4 for data correction. Thus, when a program is recorded by a full function VCR, the information on the program will coincide always with the recorded programs in the tape automatically. Then, the inconsistency is vanished, and the tape inconsistency flag is reset. Thus, a user can manage programs easily by using a tape cassette with a memory device.

However, because the above-mentioned data correction is carried out for each program from the top to the end of a video tape 4, it is needed to stop the video tape at times of a number of recorded programs, and it takes a time about ten minutes. Therefore, it is desirable to omit data correction for example when a user wants to start recording at once.

Next, recording of a program without data correction is explained. It is assumed that the tape inconsistency flag 63 in the tape information area 60 in the memory device 5 is set as "1". In this case, the program information in the memory device 5 may not agree with the content of the programs in the video tape 4. However, recording is carried out by the full function VCR in the tape cassette 7 without data correction.

Fig. 26 shows a flow of signal processing in this case. When a user instructs recording a program by the full function VCR with an input means, before starting recording, the tape inconsistency flag at address 0 in the memory device 5 is read by the memory read circuit 109 and it is decided if the tape inconsistency flag is "1" or not (step S190). If the tape inconsistency flag is decided to be "0", the flow ends because no data correction is required, and an ordinary recording is carried out. On the other hand, if the tape inconsistency flag is decided to be "1", a warning is displayed in the display unit 117 (step S191) and waits until the user gives an instruction. If data correction is decided to be requested (YES at step S192), this flow ends, and the data correction shown in Fig. 24 or 25 is performed. If data correction is decided not to be requested (NO at step S192), all program inconsistency flags 66 in the program information area 64 are set for all programs recorded already in the memory device 5 (step S193). This step corresponds to the program inconsistency setting means 114. Next, the tape inconsistency flag 63 in the tape information area 60 is reset as "0" (step S194). This step corresponds with the tape inconsistency flag resetting means 107. Then, recording of a program which the user want to record is carried out (step S195). After the recording completes, a program information on the program is written to the memory device 5 (step S196). Then, a program inconsistency flag 66 of the newly recorded program is reset as "0" (step S197). This step corresponds to the program inconsistency resetting means 107.

When a program is recorded newly without data correction, the tape inconsistency flag is reset first. Then, a program inconsistency flag for the newly recorded program is reset, while the program inconsistency flag for the other recorded programs are set. Therefore, when the tape is reproduced, the reliability of program information can be confirmed for each program.

Thus, when a program information is read from the memory device 5, a program inconsistency flag 66 is read from the program information area 64, and it can be decided if the program information agrees with the content of the programs recorded in a video tape 4. That is, in a video tape 4 wherein a plurality of programs are recorded, the program information in the memory device 5 for a program on which a program inconsistency flag 66 is recorded as "1" may not agree with the content of the programs. On the other hand, it is found that the program information in the memory device 5 for a program on which a program inconsistency flag 66 is recorded as "0" agrees with the content of the program recorded in the tape 4.

Next, data correction is explained in a case wherein the tape inconsistency flag is recorded as "0" while program inconsistency flags are recorded as "0" or "1" mixedly. Fig. 27 shows signal processing in this case wherein data correction is performed by detecting cue signals. When a user instructs recording a program by the full function VCR with an input means, a cue signal is detected by searching a video tape 4 at a fast speed (step S200). This step corresponds with the cue signal detection circuit 73. If a cue signal is detected (YES at step S201), a time data is read from the video tape 4 (step S201). Next, the time data is compared with the time data recorded in the memory device 5 (step S202). If both data are decided not to agree with each other, data correction is performed (step S203). Then, a program inconsis-

tency flag 66 is reset as "0" of the program on which data correction is performed. This step corresponds to the program inconsistency flag resetting means 107. Next, the flow returns to step S200 in order to detect a next cue signal and the above-mentioned processings are repeated. The flow returns also to step S200 if both data are decided to agree each other at step S202 and the program inconsistency flag is reset at step S204. If a cue signal is decided not to be detected at step S200, the flow ends.

Therefore, when program information is corrected for a tape cassette wherein programs are already recorded, each program can be searched by using cue signals. After program information is corrected, the program inconsistency flags are reset. Then, when the tape is reproduced later, program information can be confirmed for each program.

There is a case wherein reproduction and data correction are not needed for an area wherein a program inconsistency flag 66 is set as "1" in the program information area 64 in the memory device 5 and the flag 66 may not agree with the program in the video tape 4. For example, for a program which was already played back and has a program inconsistency flag 66 set as "1" in the program information area 64, the program information can be erased instead of data correction (step S203). Thus, a portion including the program can be handled as a non-recorded portion wherein a program does not exist. Therefore, there exist in the memory device 5 only areas on which program information flags 66 are reset as "0" or programs on which the program information agrees with the content of the programs. Then, the program information agrees with the contents of the programs recorded in the video tape 4 without data correction.

Fig. 28 shows a flow of this simplified data correction by the full function VCR. When a user instructs recording by the full function VCR, before searching the video tape 4 at a fast speed, a program on which a program inconsistency flag 66 is set as "1" is detected (step S210). This step corresponds with the program inconsistency flag detection means 115. If such a program is detected, the video tape 4 is searched to a portion wherein the program is recorded, and a time data of the searched program is read (step S212). Then, the read time data is compared with the data recorded in the memory device 5. If both data is decided not to agree with each other (step S212), data correction is performed (step S213). This step corresponds with the data correction means 105. Next, a program inconsistency flag 66 is reset as "0" (step S214). This step corresponds with the program inconsistency flag resetting means 107. Then, the flow returns to step S210 to repeat the above-mentioned processings. If both data are decided to agree with each other at step S212, the program inconsistency flag is reset at step S214 and the flow also returns to step S210 to repeat the above-mentioned processings. The detection of program inconsistency flag at step S210 is performed up to the end of the video tape 4, or the data correction ends at the end of the video tape 4.

Thus, when data correction is performed for a tape cassette wherein programs are recorded already, only programs on which program inconsistency flags are set are searched and the data thereon are corrected. Then, the data correction can be performed fast.

Because the limited function VCR does not have a means for driving program information in the memory device, the programs recorded by the limited function VCR are not expected that data on the programs is recorded in the memory device 5. Though programs recorded in a video tape do not necessarily agree to the program information stored in the memory device 5, the information in the memory device 5 always exist on the video tape 4. Therefore, the recorded information itself does not include an error though the information includes deficiencies. In this method, it is not needed to stop at every programs in a search at a fast speed for a video tape, a time needed for data correction can be shortened.

As explained above, a program inconsistency flag is provided for each program recorded in the memory device 5. Therefore, even if programs are recorded by a limited function VCR not having a means for driving program information in the memory device 5, it can be decided if the program information stored for each program agrees with the content of programs recorded in a video tape, and efficiency of data correction can be improved further.

Although the present invention has been fully described in connection with the preferred embodiments thereof with reference to the accompanying drawings, it is to be noted that various changes and modifications are apparent to those skilled in the art. Such changes and modifications are to be understood as included within the scope of the present invention as defined by the appended claims unless they depart therefrom.

Claims

1. A recording apparatus which uses a tape cassette wherein a memory means is provided, which memory means having a program information area for storing program information on programs recorded in a tape in the tape cassette and a tape information area for storing tape information in the tape, the program in-

formation area including an area for storing information on each of recorded programs including program-erasing-prevention information on whether prevention to erase a program is set or not, the tape information area including an area for storing tape-erasing-prevention information on whether prevention to erase any recorded programs is set or not, which recording apparatus comprising:

a memory write means for writing data to the memory means provided in the tape cassette;

a memory read means for reading data from the memory means;

a detection means for detecting the program-erasing-prevention information stored in said memory means by way of said memory read means;

a setting means for setting prevention to erase all programs in the tape information area by way of said memory write means when said detection means detects prevention to erase a program is set on at least one of the recorded programs in the program information area; and

a resetting means for resetting prevention to erase all programs in the tape information area by way of said memory write means when said detection means detects prevention to erase a program is not set on any recorded programs in the program information area;

whereby the program information is protected when the tape cassette is used in another recording apparatus comprising means for reading data from the tape information area, but not comprising means for writing and reading data to and from the program information area.

2. The apparatus according to Claim 1, further comprising a means for inhibiting to erase a program on which prevention to erase a program is set in the program information area.

3. The apparatus according to Claim 1, further comprising a means for warning a user when erasing is instructed on a program on which prevention to erase the program is set in the program information area.

4. The apparatus according to Claim 1, further comprising:

a setting means for setting prevention to erase all programs in the tape information area by way of said memory write means; and

a resetting means for resetting prevention to erase all programs in the tape information area by way of said memory write means.

5. A recording apparatus which uses a tape cassette wherein a memory means is provided, which memory means having a program information area for storing program information on programs recorded in a tape in the tape cassette and a tape information area for storing tape information on the tape, the program information area including an area for storing information on each of recorded programs including program-erasing-prevention information on whether prevention to erase a program is set or not, the tape information area including an area for storing tape-erasing-prevention information on whether prevention to erase all recorded programs is set or not, which recording apparatus comprising:

a memory read means for reading data from the memory means;

a detection means for detecting the program-erasing-prevention information stored in said memory means by way of said memory read means; and

a means for preventing recording when recording is instructed by a user if said detection means detects that prevention to erase all programs is set in the tape information area.

6. A recording apparatus which records a program and a time data and uses a tape cassette wherein a memory means is provided, which memory means having a program information area for storing program information on programs recorded in a tape in the tape cassette and a tape information area for storing tape information on the tape, the program information area including an area for storing a program inconsistency flag which is reset or set for each of recorded programs according as a content of a recorded program coincides with the information on the recorded program in the tape or not, the tape information area including an area for storing a tape inconsistency flag which is set or reset according as the content recorded actually in the entire tape is inconsistent with the program information in the memory means or not, which recording apparatus comprising:

a memory write means for writing tape information and program information to the memory means provided in the tape cassette;

a memory read means for reading tape information and program information from the memory means;

a detection means for detecting the tape inconsistency flag in said memory means by way of said memory read means;

a setting means for setting the program inconsistency flag in the program information

area for each recorded program by way of said memory write means when said detection means detects that the tape inconsistency flag is set; and

a resetting means for resetting the tape inconsistency flag in the tape information area by way of said memory write means after said setting means sets the program inconsistency flag in the program information area.

7. The apparatus according to Claim 6, further comprising:

an overwrite detection means for reading program information from the program information area by way of said memory read means, for detecting according to time data on the tape if a program described in the program information is recorded at a recording position in correspondence to the program information, and for deciding an overwrite occurs if it is decided that the program is not recorded at the recording position;

a data correction means for correcting the program information in the program information area for a program, on which overwrite is decided to occur by said overwrite detection means, as recorded actually in the tape, according to time data on programs already recorded or a current program to be recorded in the tape; and

a resetting means for resetting the program inconsistency flag for each recorded program after said data correction means corrects the program information in the program information area.

8. The apparatus according to Claim 7, further comprising a means for detecting a cue control signal recorded at a top of each of recorded programs.

9. The apparatus according to Claim 7, further comprising a means for reading time data recorded for each program on the tape to detect discontinuity of the time data.

10. A recording apparatus which uses a tape cassette with a memory means and records a program and a time data in a tape in the tape cassette, which memory means having a program information area for storing program information on programs recorded in a tape and a tape information area for storing tape information on an entire tape in the tape cassette, which program information including a program inconsistency flag which is reset or set for each of recorded programs according as a content of a recorded program is inconsistent with the information on the recorded program in the tape or not, which tape information including a tape inconsistency flag which is set or reset according as the content recorded actually in the entire tape is inconsistent with the program information in the memory means or not, which apparatus comprising:

a memory write means for writing tape information and program information to the memory means provided in the tape cassette;

a memory read means for reading tape information and program information from the memory means provided in the tape cassette;

an overwrite detection means for reading program information from the program information area by way of said memory read means, for detecting according to time data in the tape if a program described in the program information is recorded at a recording position in correspondence to the program information, and for deciding an overwrite occurs if it is decided that the program is not recorded at the recording position; and

a data correction means for correcting the program information in the program information area as recorded actually in the tape for a program on which overwrite is decided to occur, according to time data on a current program to be recorded in the tape.

11. A recording apparatus which uses a tape cassette with a memory means and records a program and a time data in a tape in the tape cassette, which memory means having a program information area for storing program information on programs recorded in a tape and a tape information area for storing tape information in the entire tape in the tape cassette, which program information including a program inconsistency flag which is set or reset for each of recorded programs according as a content of a recorded program is inconsistent with the information on the recorded program in the tape or not, which tape information including a tape inconsistency flag which is set or reset according as the content recorded actually in the entire tape is inconsistent with the program information in the memory means or not, which apparatus comprising:

a memory write means for writing tape information and program information to the memory means in the tape cassette;

a memory read means for reading tape information and program information from the memory means in the tape cassette;

a detection means for detecting the tape inconsistency flag in the tape information area by way of said memory read means;

a means for detecting a cue control signal recorded at a top of each of recorded programs by way of said memory read means when said detection means detects that the tape inconsistency flag is set;

a data correction means for correcting the program information in the program information area as recorded actually in the tape for a program on which a cue signal is detected by said detection means, according to time data on programs already recorded in the tape; and

a resetting means for resetting the tape inconsistency flag after said data correction means corrects the program information in the program information area.

12. A recording apparatus which uses a tape cassette with a memory means and records a program and a time data in a tape in the tape cassette, which memory means having a program information area for storing program information on programs recorded in a tape and a tape information area for storing tape information on an entire tape in the tape cassette, which program information including a program inconsistency flag which is set or reset for each of recorded programs according as a content of a recorded program is inconsistent with the information on the recorded program in the tape, which tape information including a tape inconsistency flag which is set or reset according as the content recorded actually in the entire tape is inconsistent with the program information in the memory means or not, which apparatus comprising:

a memory write means for writing tape information and program information to the memory means in the tape cassette;

a memory read means for reading tape information and program information from the memory means in the tape cassette;

a detection means for reading time data recorded for each program on the tape to detect discontinuity of the time data;

a data correction means for correcting the program information in the program information area as recorded actually in the tape for programs on which the discontinuity of time data is detected by said detection means, according to time data on programs already recorded on the tape; and

a resetting means for resetting the tape inconsistency flag after said data correction means corrects the program information in the program information area.

13. A recording apparatus which uses a tape cassette with a memory means and records a program and a time data in a tape in the tape cassette, which memory means having a program information area for storing program information on programs recorded in a tape and a tape information area for storing tape information on the entire tape in the tape cassette, which program information including a program inconsistency flag which is set or reset for each of recorded programs according as a content of a recorded program is inconsistent with the information on the recorded program in the tape or not, which tape information including a tape inconsistency flag which is set or reset according as the content recorded actually in the entire tape is inconsistent with the program information in the memory means or not, which apparatus comprising:

a memory write means for writing tape information and program information to the memory means in the tape cassette;

a memory read means for reading tape information and program information from the memory means in the tape cassette;

a detection means for detecting the tape inconsistency flag in the tape information area by way of said memory read means;

a means for detecting a cue control signal recorded at a top of each of recorded programs for a tape cassette with a memory means by way of said memory read means when said detection means detects that the tape inconsistency flag is set;

a data correction means for correcting the program information in the program information area as recorded actually in the tape for programs on which a cue signal is detected by said detection means, according to time data on programs already recorded on the tape; and

a resetting means for resetting the program inconsistency flag after said data correction means corrects the program information in the program information area.

14. A recording apparatus which uses a tape cassette with a memory means and records a program and a time data in a tape in the tape cassette, which memory means having a program information area for storing program information on programs recorded in a tape and a tape information area for storing tape information on the entire tape in the tape cassette, which program information including a program inconsistency flag which is set or reset for each of recorded programs according as a content of a recorded program is inconsistent with the information on the recorded program in the tape or not, which tape informa-

tion including a tape inconsistency flag which is set or reset according as the content recorded actually in the entire tape is inconsistent with the program information in the memory means or not, which apparatus comprising:

a memory write means for writing tape information and program information to the memory means in the tape cassette;

a memory read means for reading tape information and program information from the memory means in the tape cassette;

a detection means for detecting a program inconsistency flag in the program information area by way of said memory read means;

a means for detecting a cue control signal recorded at a top of each of recorded programs by way of said memory read means to detect a program on which a program inconsistency flag is set;

a data correction means for correcting the program information in the program information area as recorded actually in the tape for a program on which the program inconsistency flag is set, according to time data on programs already recorded on the tape; and

a resetting means for resetting program inconsistency flags for the program on which the data correction means corrects the program information.

15. A recording apparatus which uses a tape cassette with a memory means and records a program and a time data in a tape in the tape cassette, which memory means having a program information area for storing program information on programs recorded in a tape and a tape information area for storing tape information on the entire tape in the tape cassette, which program information including a program inconsistency flag which is set or reset for each of recorded programs according as a content of a recorded program is inconsistent with the information on the recorded program in the tape or not, which tape information including a tape inconsistency flag which is set or reset according as the content recorded actually in the entire tape is inconsistent with the program information in the memory means or not, which apparatus comprising:

a memory write means for writing tape information and program information to the memory means in the tape cassette;

a memory read means for reading tape information and program information from the memory means in the tape cassette;

a detection means for detecting a program inconsistency flag in the program information area by way of said memory read means;

a detection means for reading time data recorded for each program on the tape to detect a program on which a program inconsistency flag is set;

a data correction means for correcting the program information in the program information area as recorded actually in the tape for a program on which the program inconsistency flag is set, according to time data on programs already recorded on the tape; and

a resetting means for resetting program inconsistency flags for the program on which the data correction means corrects the program information.

Fig.1A

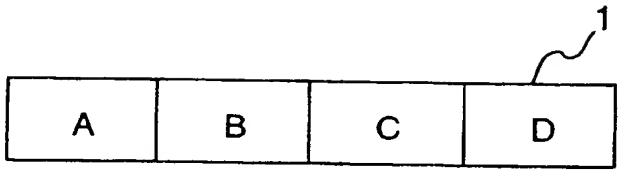

1
A
B
C
D

Fig.1B

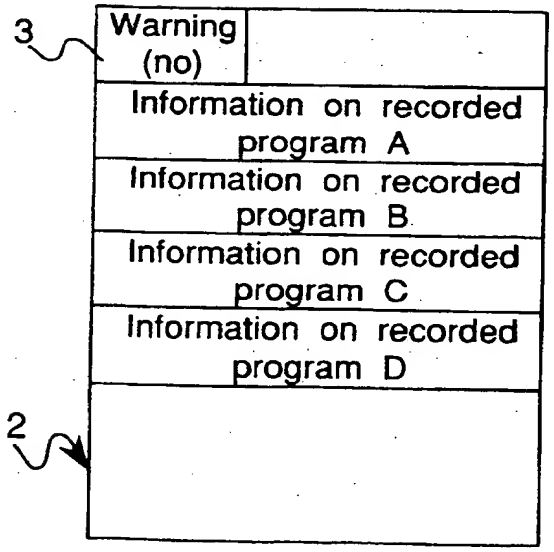

3
Warning (no)
Information on recorded program A
Information on recorded program B
Information on recorded program C
Information on recorded program D
2

Fig.2A

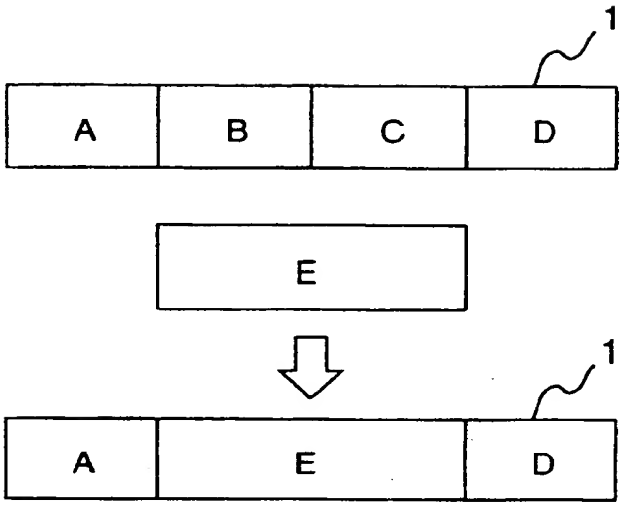

1
A
B
C
D
E
1
A
E
D

Fig.2B

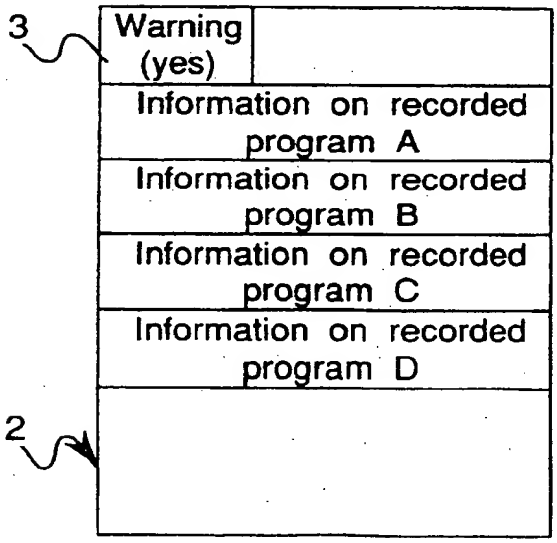

3
Warning (yes)
Information on recorded program A
Information on recorded program B
Information on recorded program C
Information on recorded program D
2

Fig.3

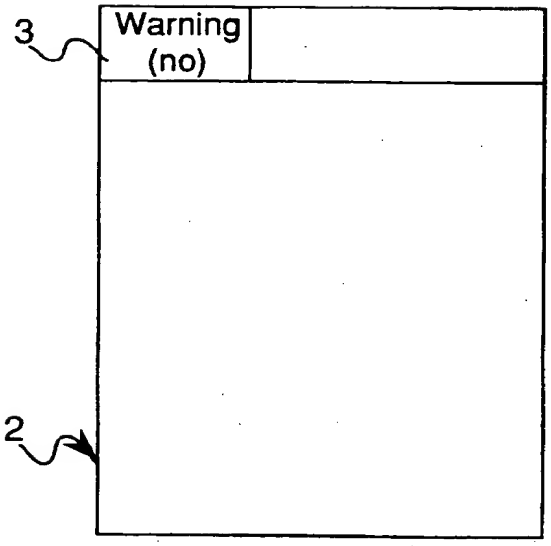


Fig.4A

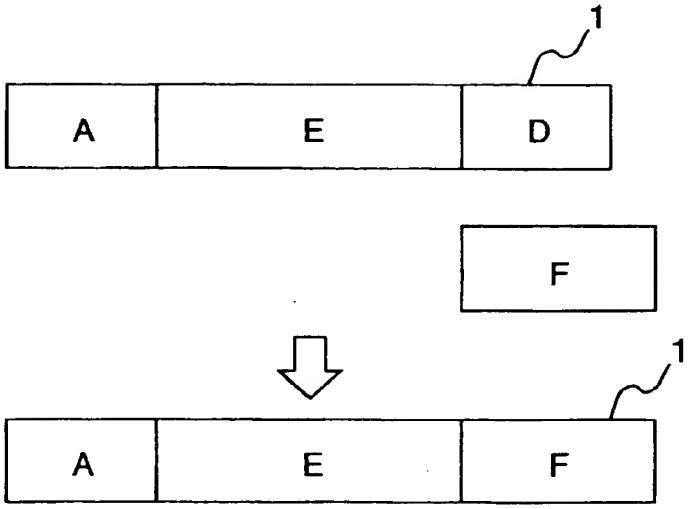


Fig.4B

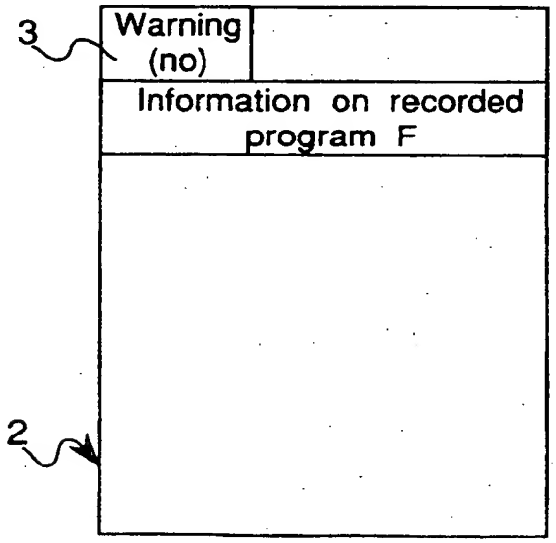


Fig. 5A

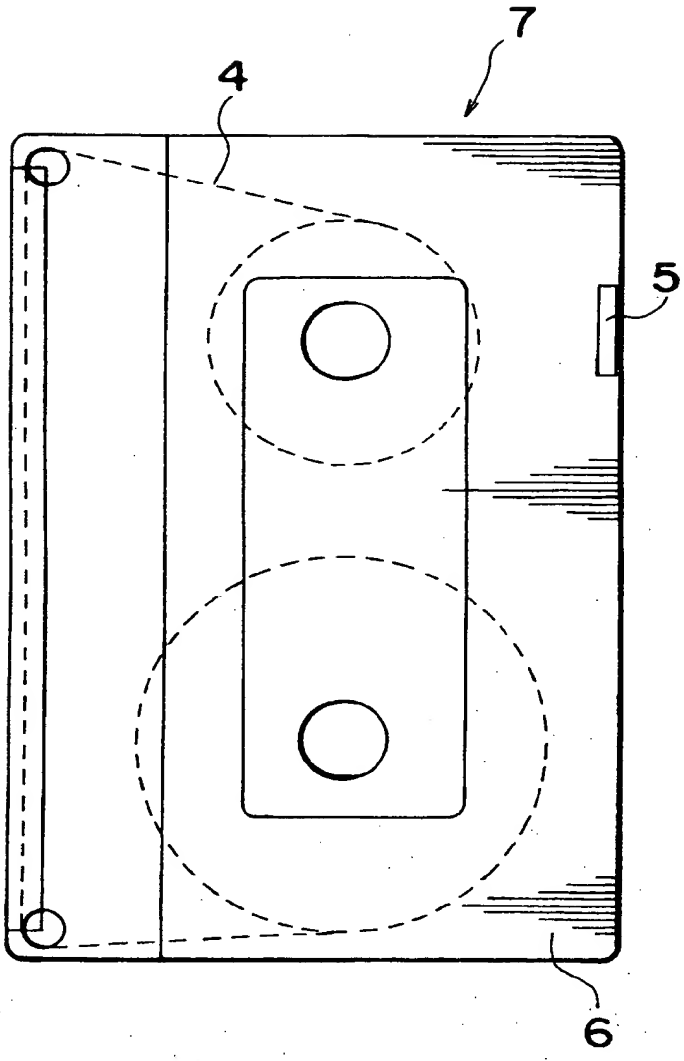


Fig. 5B

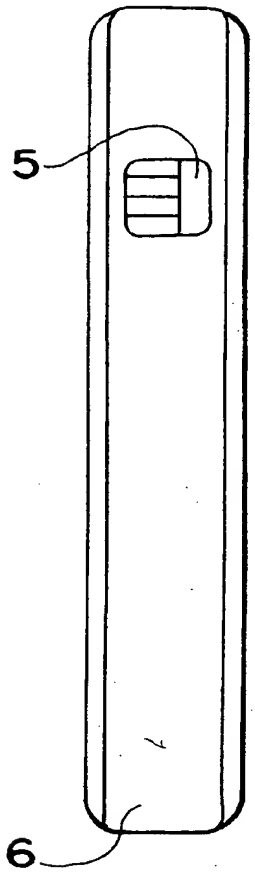


Fig.6

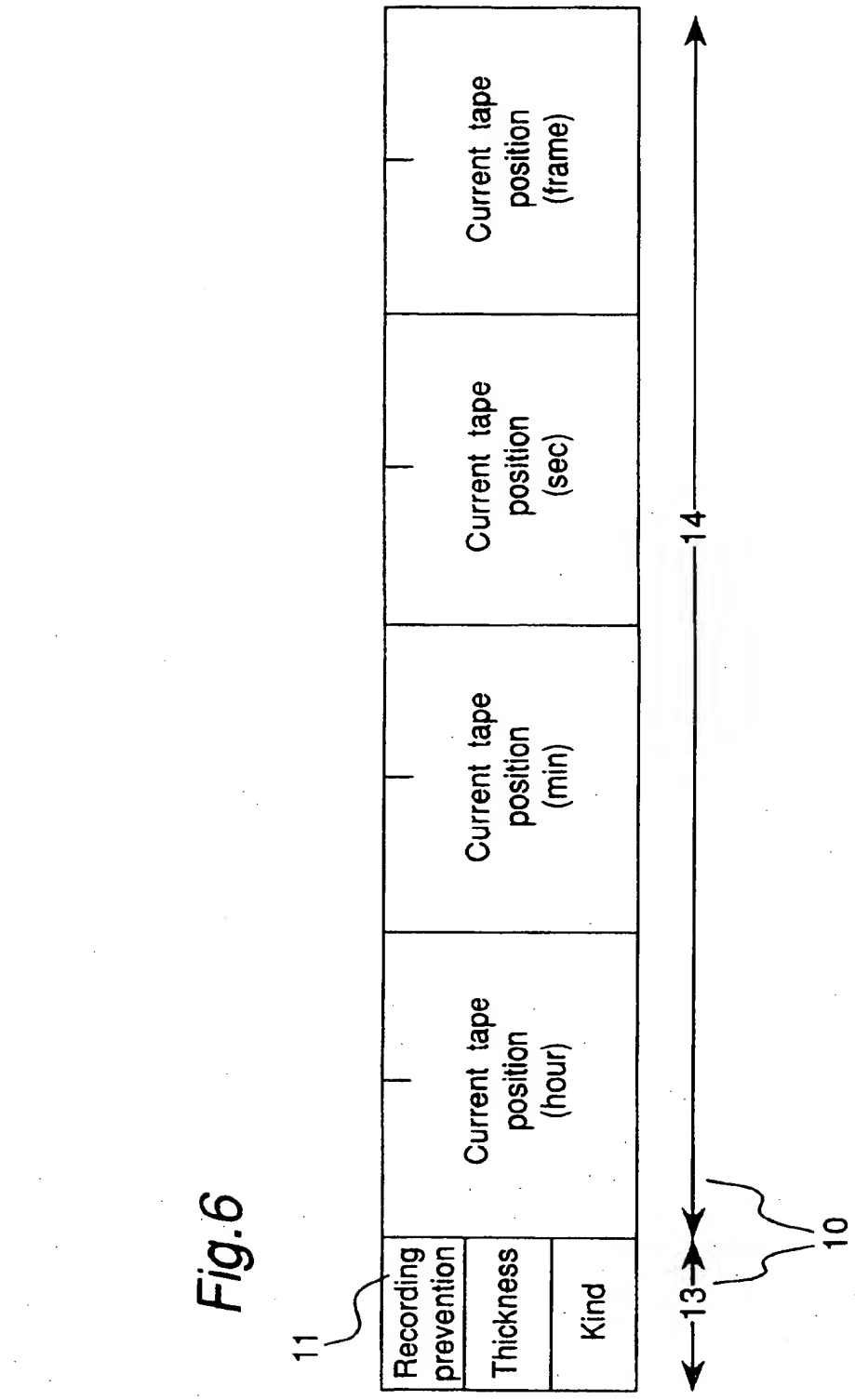

11
Recording prevention
Thickness
Kind
Current tape position (hour)
Current tape position (min)
Current tape position (sec)
Current tape position (frame)
13
14
10

Fig.7

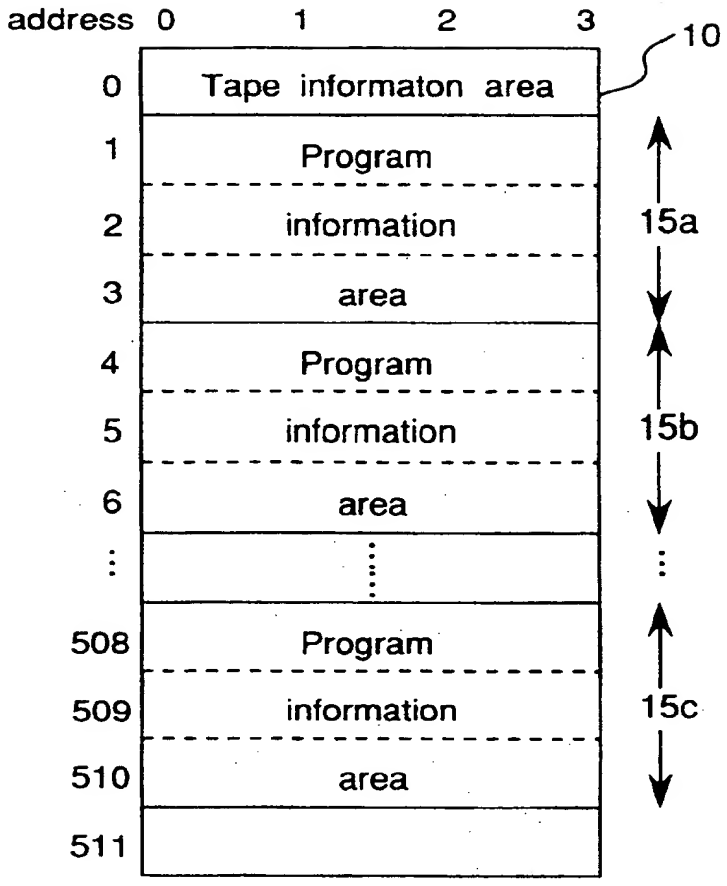

address 0 1 2 3
10
0
Tape informaton area
1
Program
2
information
3
area
4
Program
5
information
6
area
508
Program
509
information
510
area
511
15a
15b
15c

Fig.8

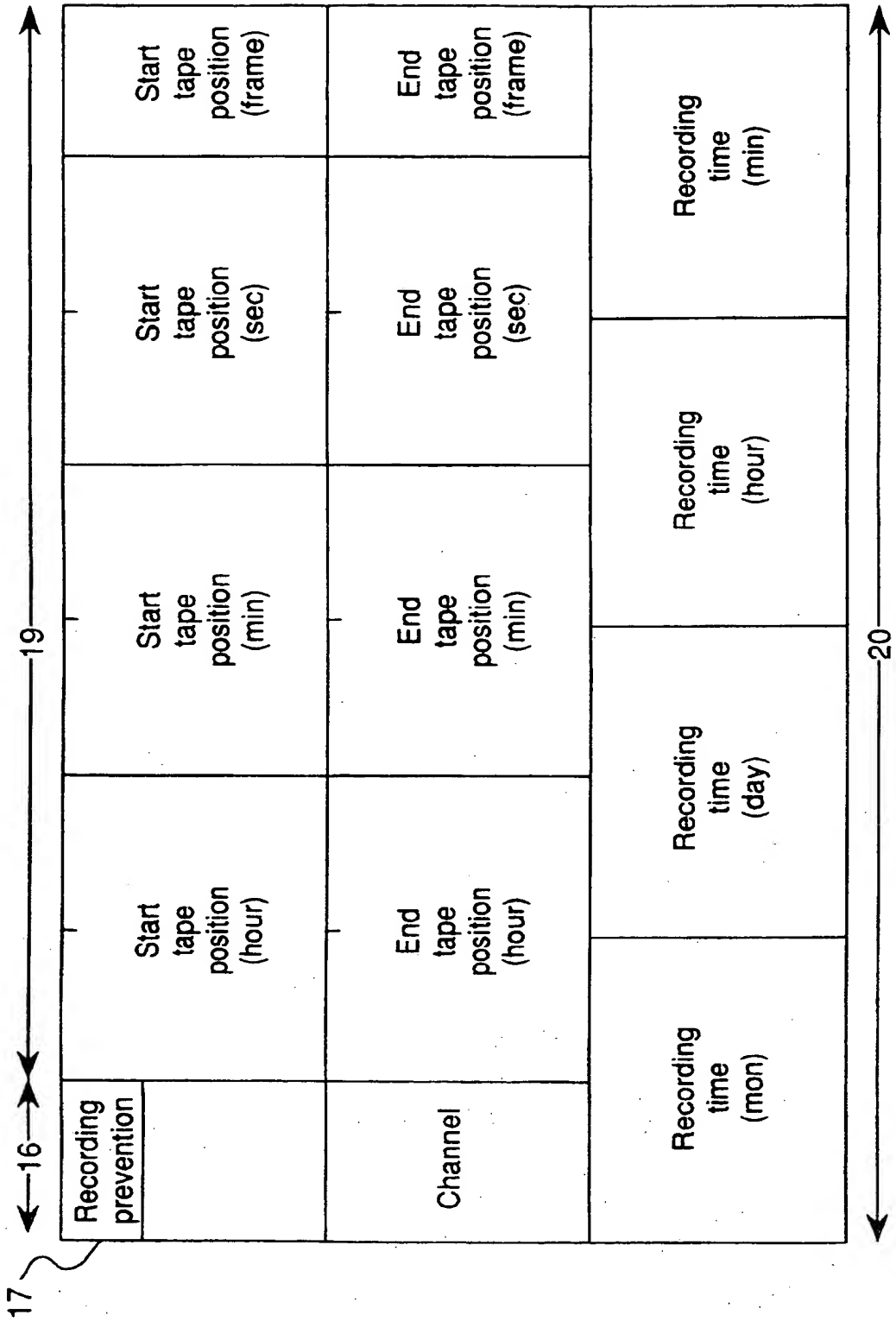

16
19
17
20
Recording prevention
Channel
Start tape position (hour)
End tape position (hour)
Start tape position (min)
End tape position (min)
Start tape position (sec)
End tape position (sec)
Start tape position (frame)
End tape position (frame)
Recording time (mon)
Recording time (day)
Recording time (hour)
Recording time (min)

Fig.9

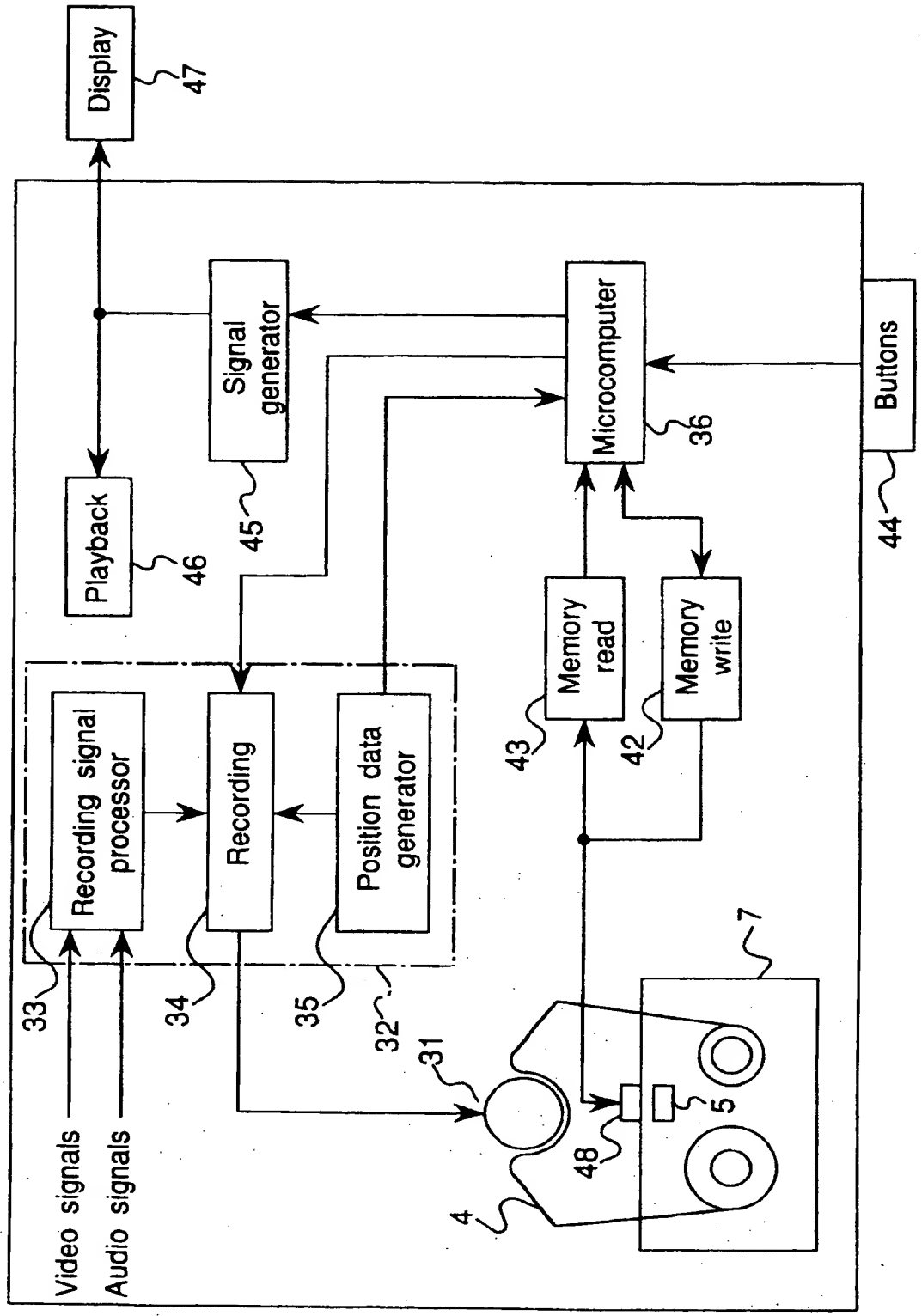

Display
47
Playback
46
Signal generator
45
Microcomputer
36
Buttons
44
Memory read
43
Memory write
42
Recording signal processor
Recording
Position data generator
33
34
35
32
31
Video signals
Audio signals
4
48
5
7

Fig.10

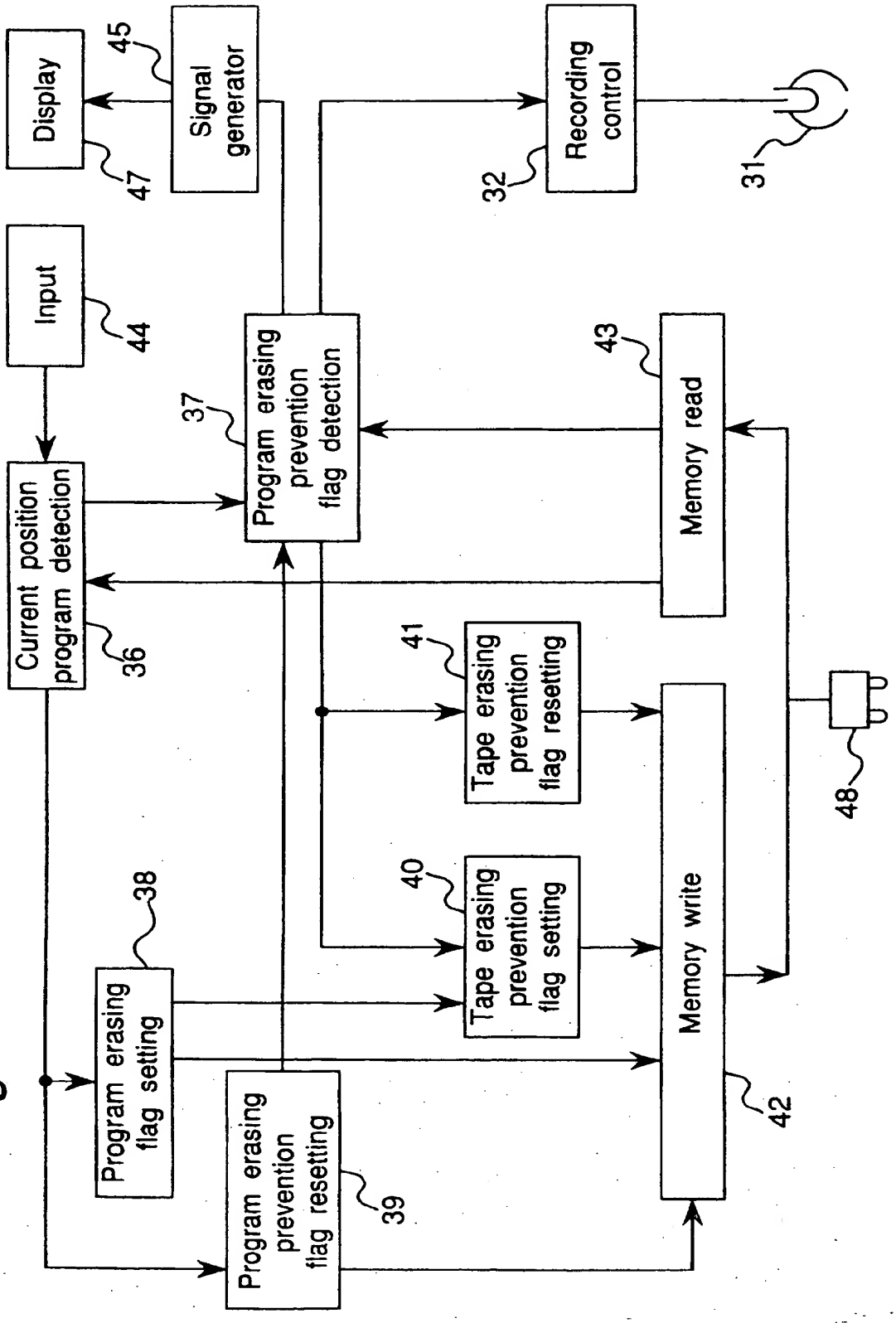

Display
45
Signal generator
47
Recording control
32
31
Input
44
37
Program erasing prevention flag detection
43
Memory read
Current position program detection
36
41
Tape erasing prevention flag resetting
48
40
Tape erasing prevention flag setting
38
Memory write
Program erasing flag setting
42
Program erasing prevention flag resetting
39

Fig.11

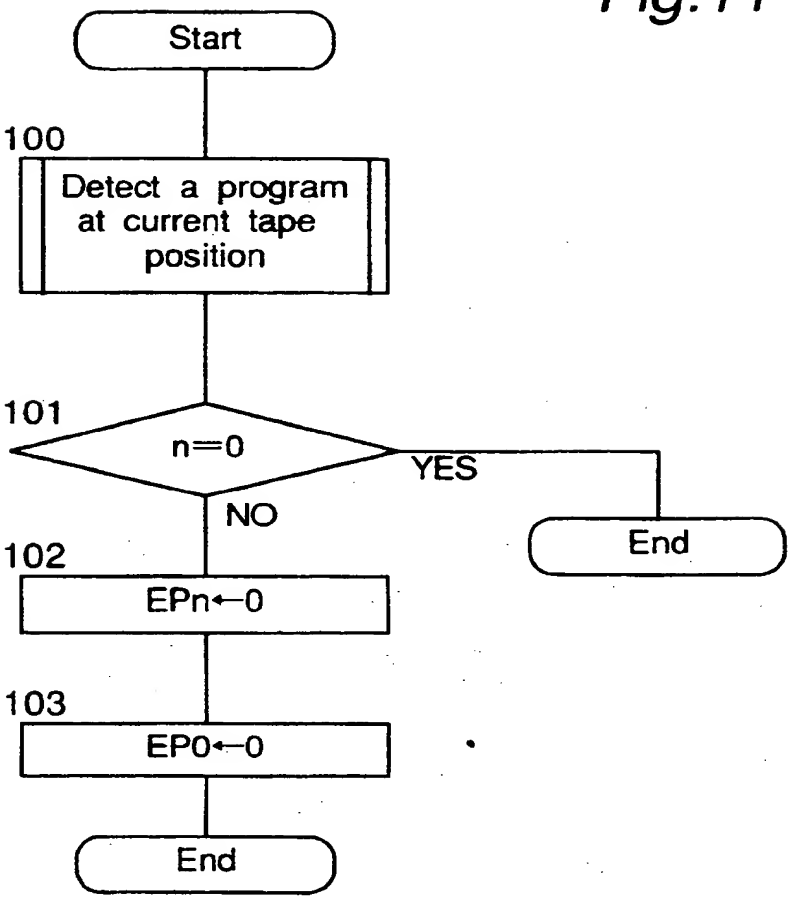

Start
100
Detect a program at current tape position
101
n=0
YES
NO
End
102
EPn←0
103
EP0←0
End

Fig.12

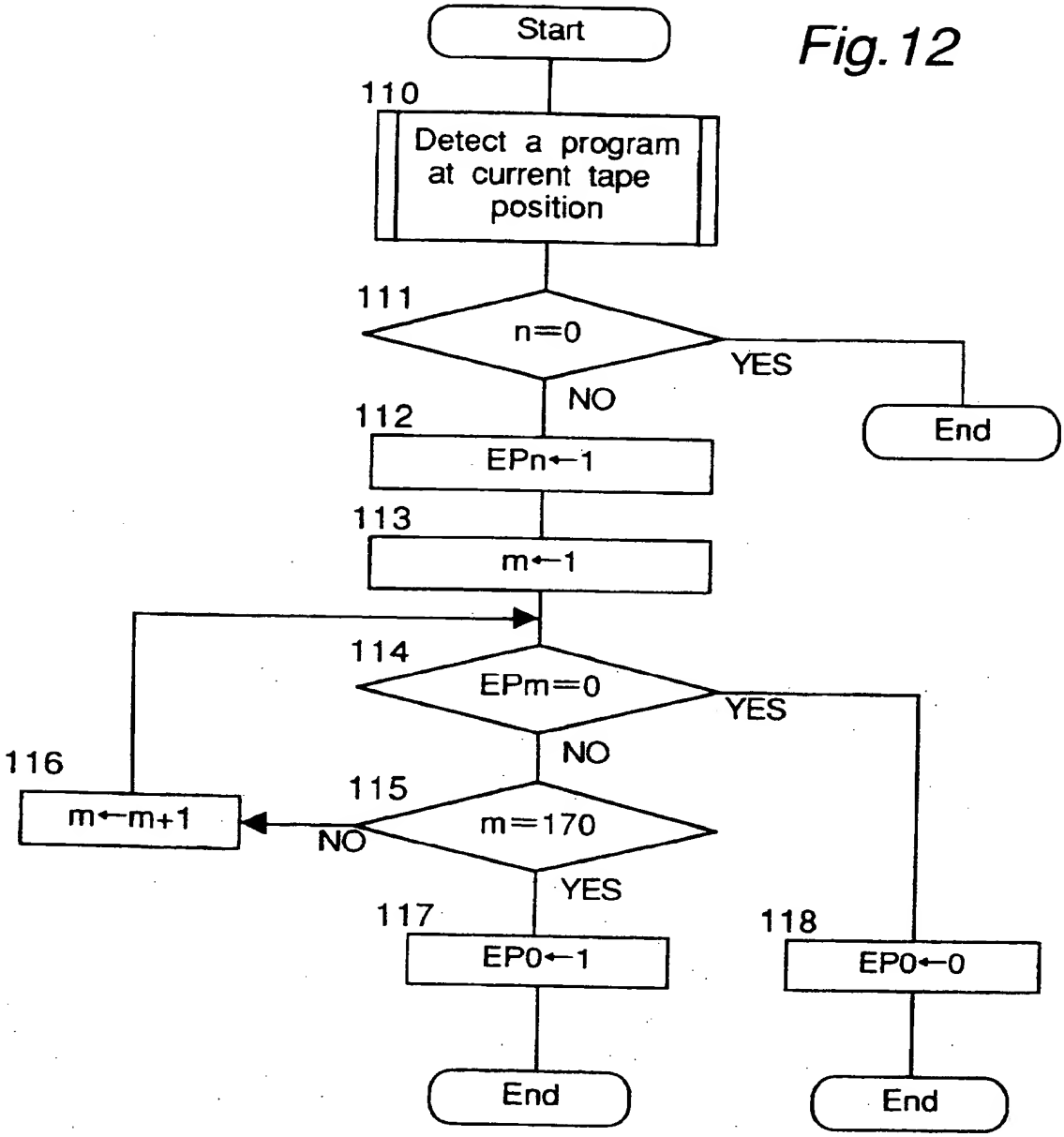

Start
110
Detect a program at current tape position
111
n=0
YES
End
NO
112
EPn←1
113
m←1
114
EPm=0
YES
NO
116
m←m+1
115
m=170
NO
YES
117
EP0←1
118
EP0←0
End
End

Fig.13

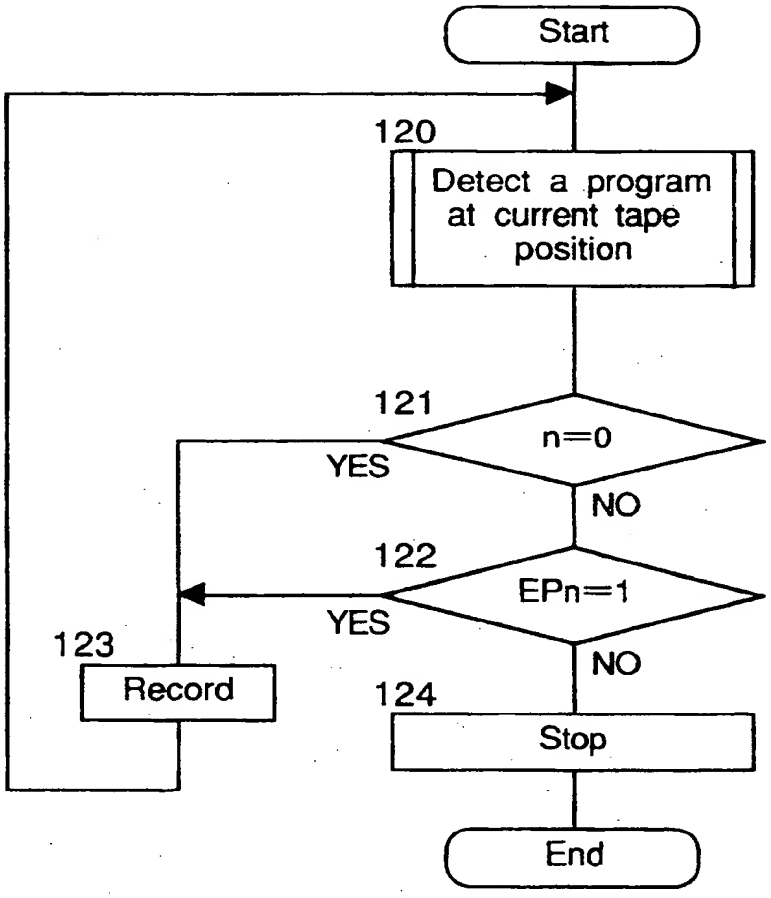

Start
120
Detect a program at current tape position
121
n=0
YES
NO
122
EPn=1
YES
NO
123
Record
124
Stop
End

Fig.14

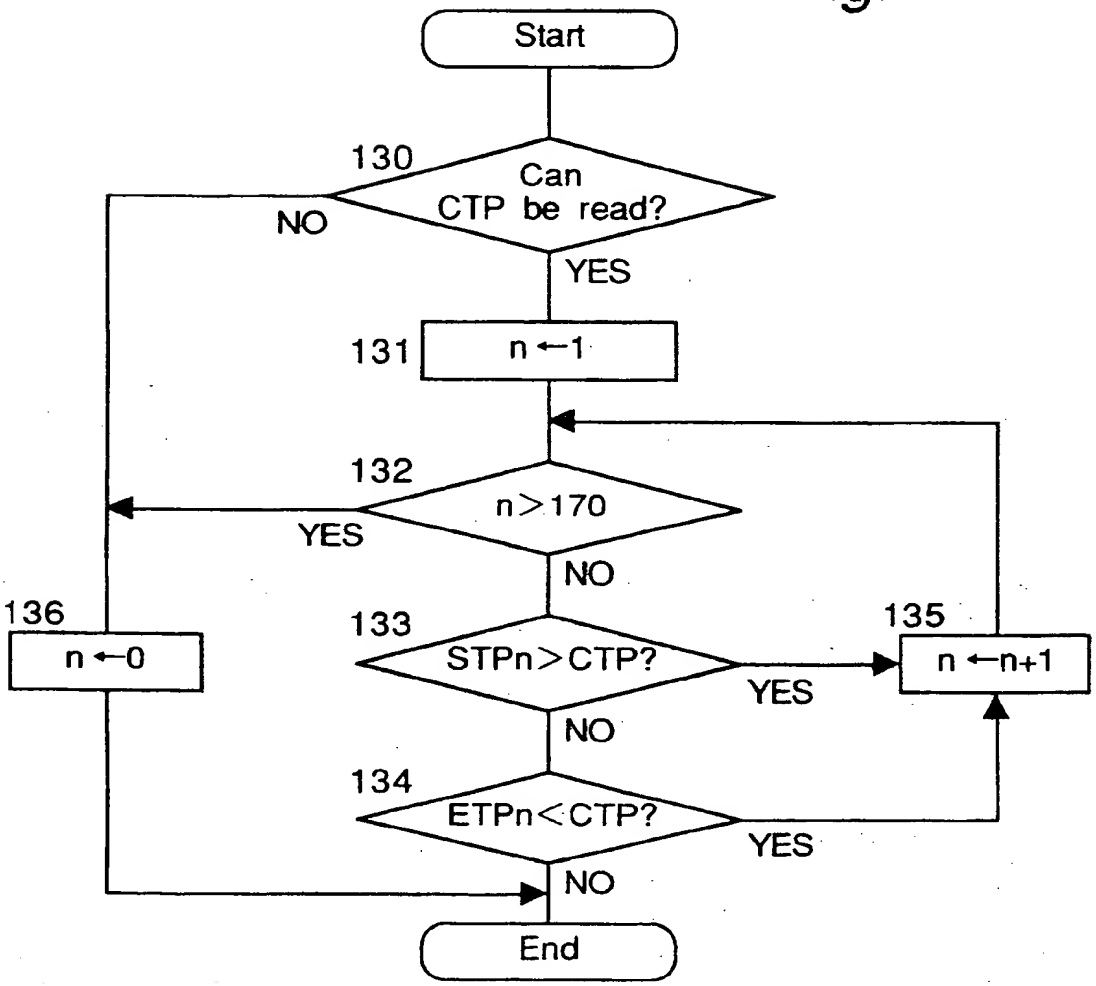

Start
130
Can CTP be read?
NO
YES
131
n←1
132
n>170
YES
NO
136
n←0
133
STPn>CTP?
YES
135
n←n+1
NO
134
ETPn<CTP?
YES
NO
End

Fig. 15

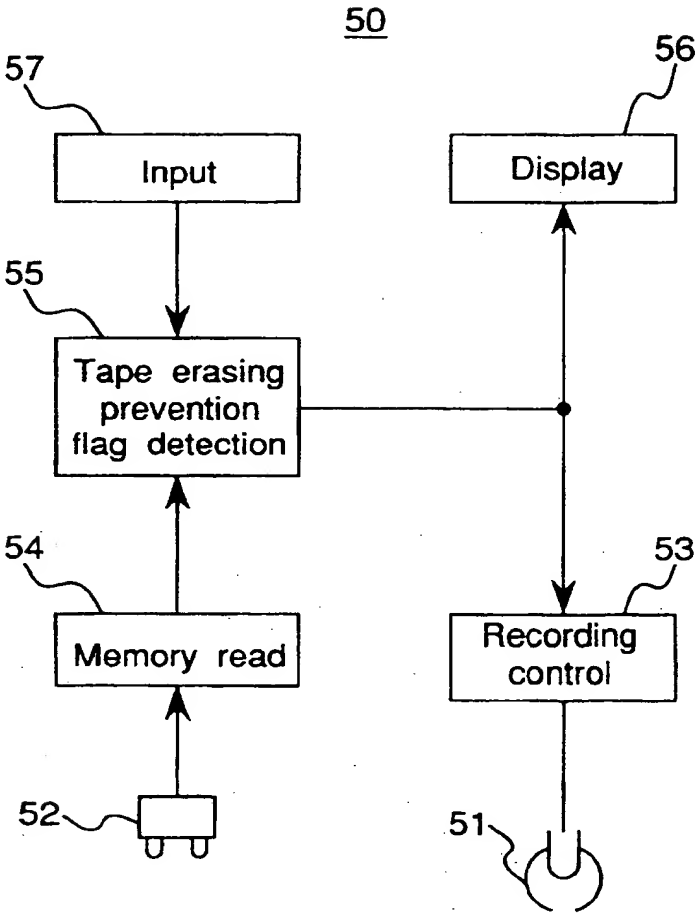

50
57
Input
56
Display
55
Tape erasing prevention flag detection
54
Memory read
53
Recording control
52
51

Fig.16

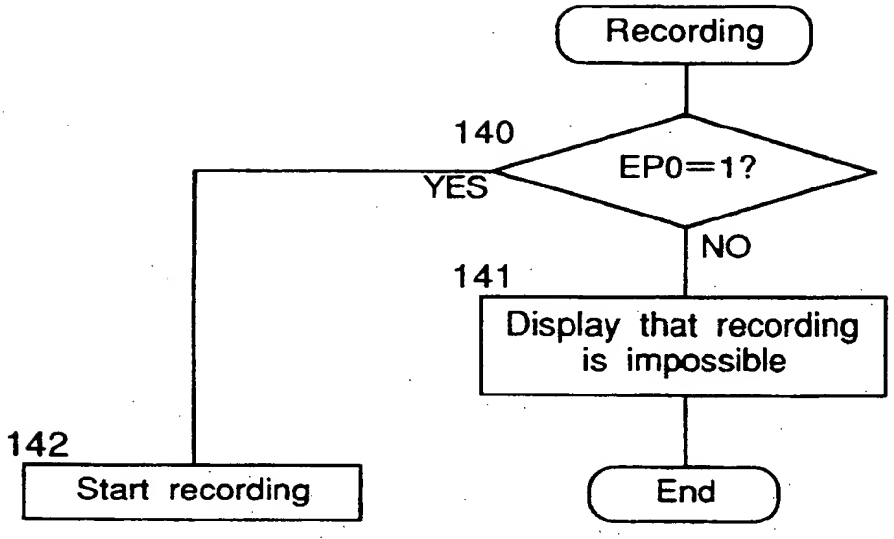

Recording
140
EP0=1?
YES
NO
141
Display that recording is impossible
142
Start recording
End

Fig.17

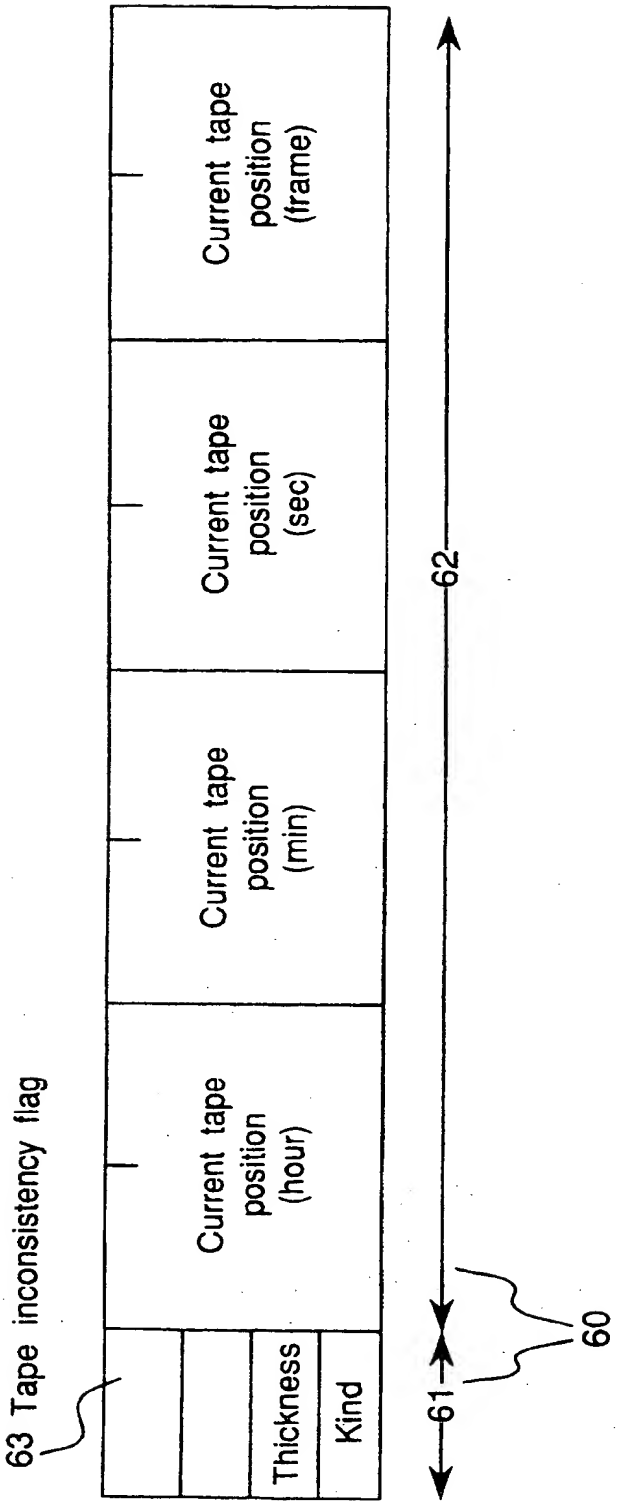

63 Tape inconsistency flag
Kind
Thickness
Current tape position (hour)
Current tape position (min)
Current tape position (sec)
Current tape position (frame)
61
62
60

Fig.18

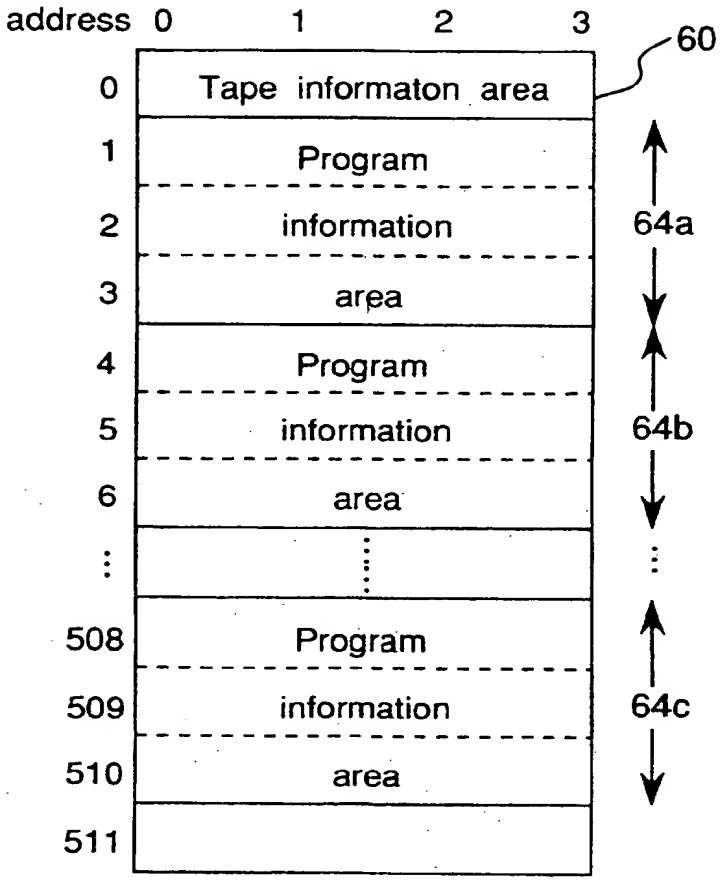
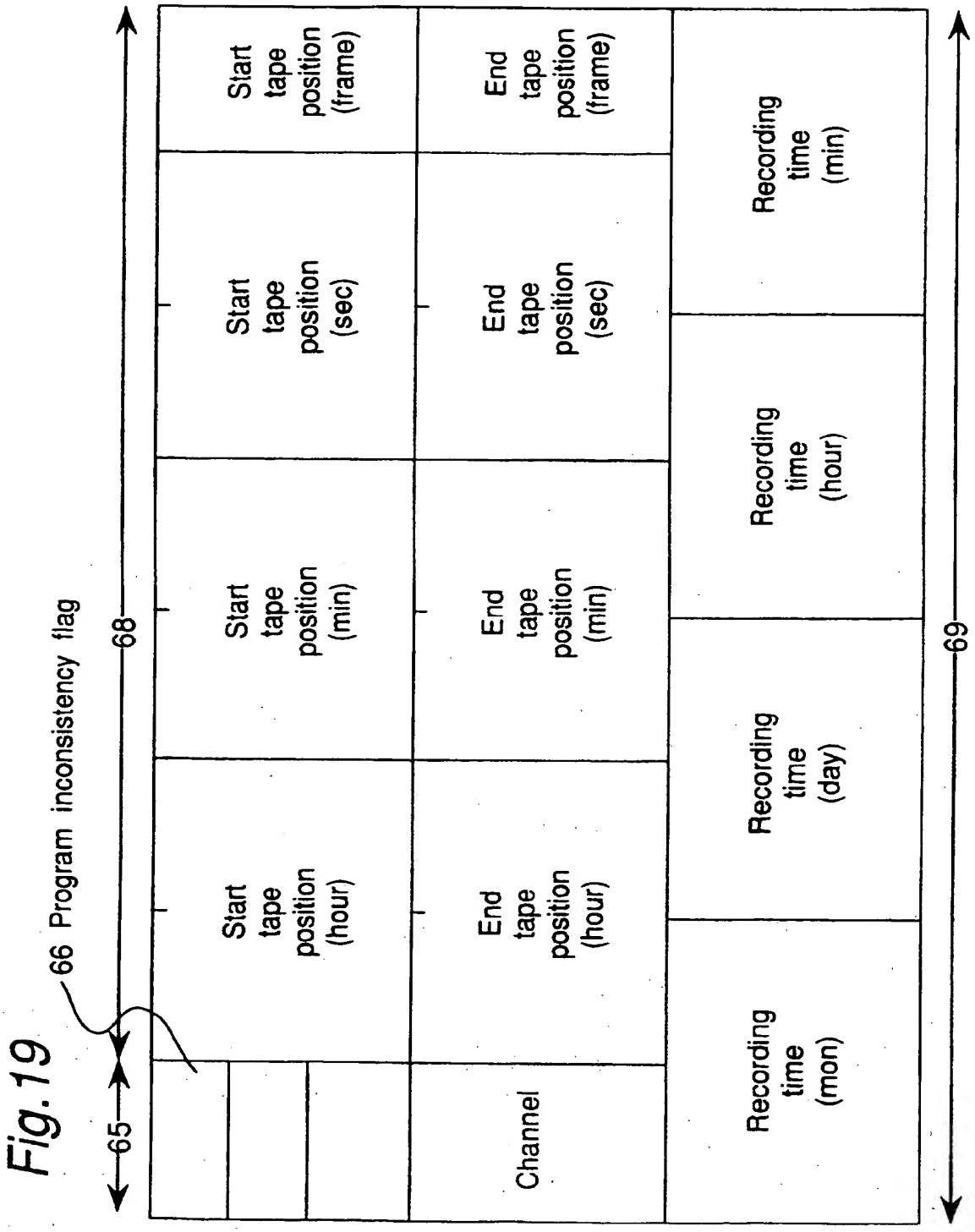

address 0 1 2 3
60
0
Tape informaton area
1
Program
2
information
3
area
4
Program
5
information
6
area
508
Program
509
information
510
area
511
64a
64b
64c

Fig. 19


65
66 Program inconsistency flag
68
69
Channel
Start tape position (hour)
End tape position (hour)
Recording time (day)
Recording time (mon)
Start tape position (min)
End tape position (min)
Recording time (hour)
Start tape position (sec)
End tape position (sec)
Recording time (min)
Start tape position (frame)
End tape position (frame)

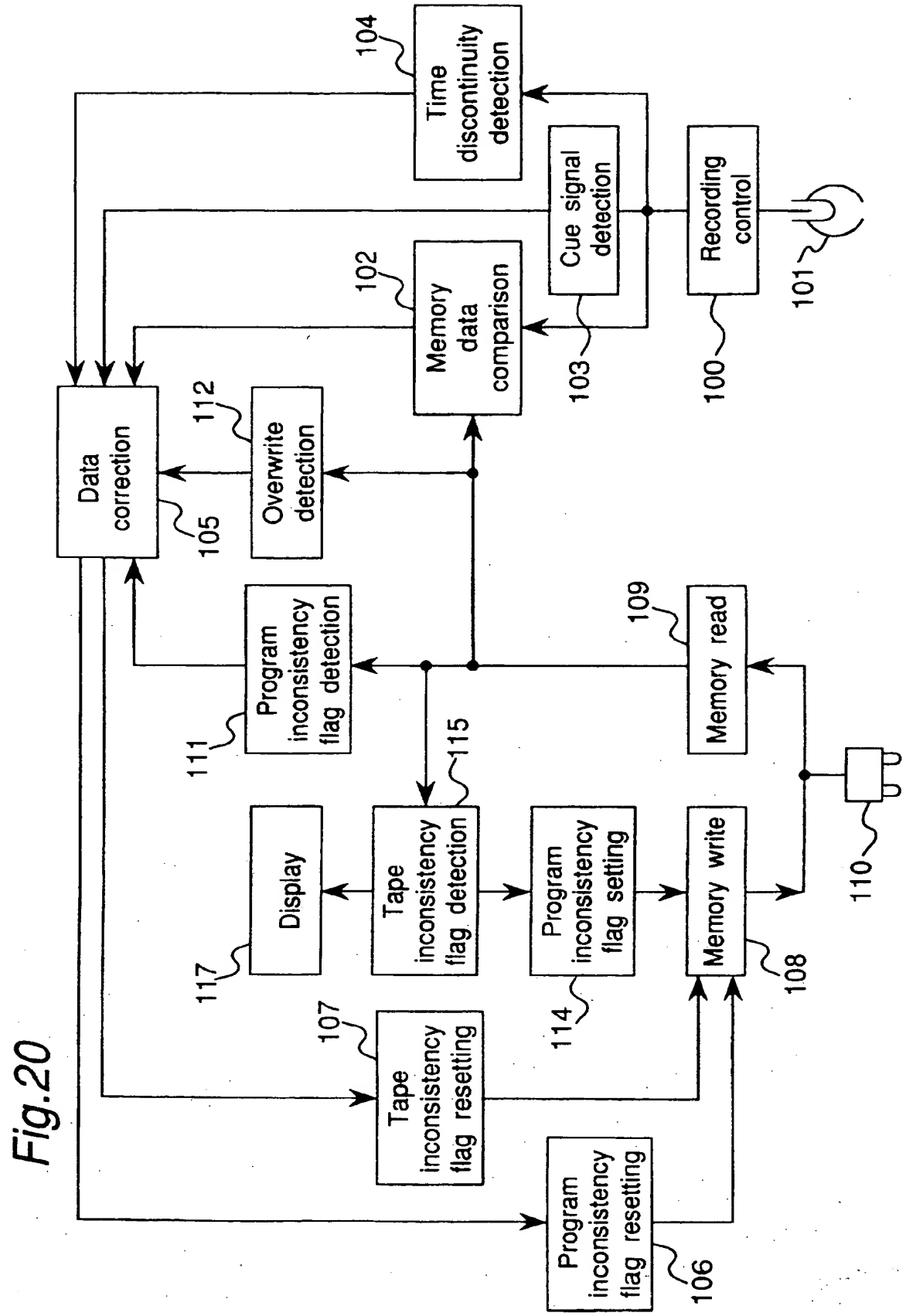

Time discontinuity detection
104
Cue signal detection
Recording control
101
Memory data comparison
102
103
100
Data correction
112
Overwrite detection
105
Program inconsistency flag detection
111
109
Memory read
115
Display
Tape inconsistency flag detection
Program inconsistency flag setting
Memory write
110
117
114
108
107
Tape inconsistency flag resetting
Program inconsistency flag resetting
106

Fig.20

Fig.21

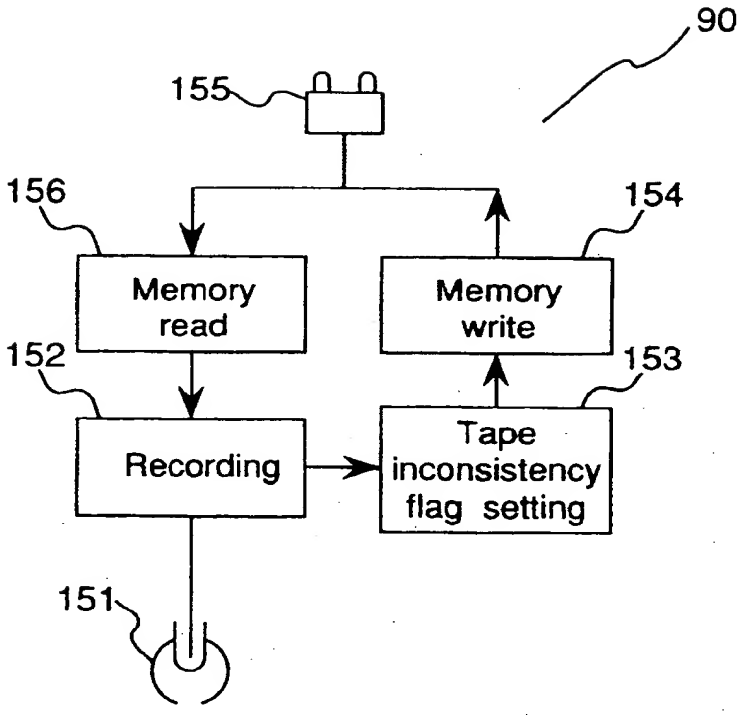

90
155
156
154
Memory read
Memory write
152
153
Recording
Tape inconsistency flag setting
151

Fig.22

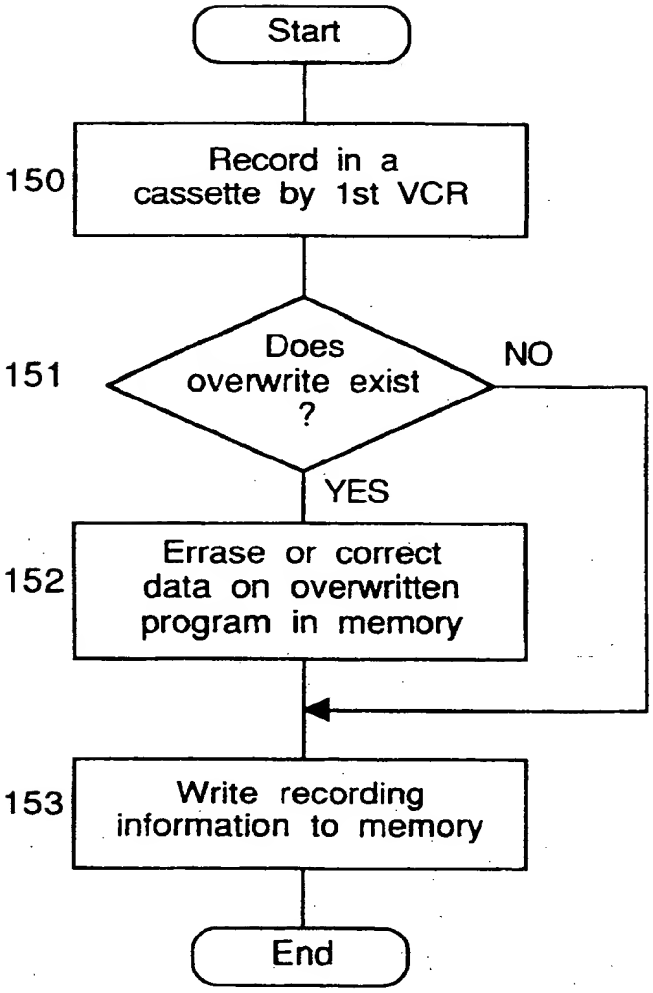

Start
150
Record in a cassette by 1st VCR
151
Does overwrite exist ?
NO
YES
152
Errase or correct data on overwritten program in memory
153
Write recording information to memory
End

Fig.23

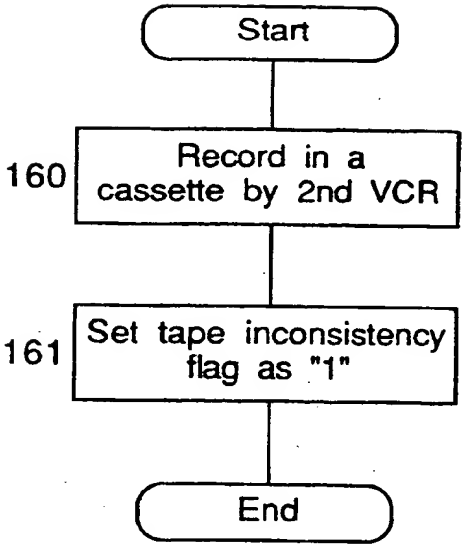

Start
160
Record in a cassette by 2nd VCR
161
Set tape inconsistency flag as "1"
End

Fig.24

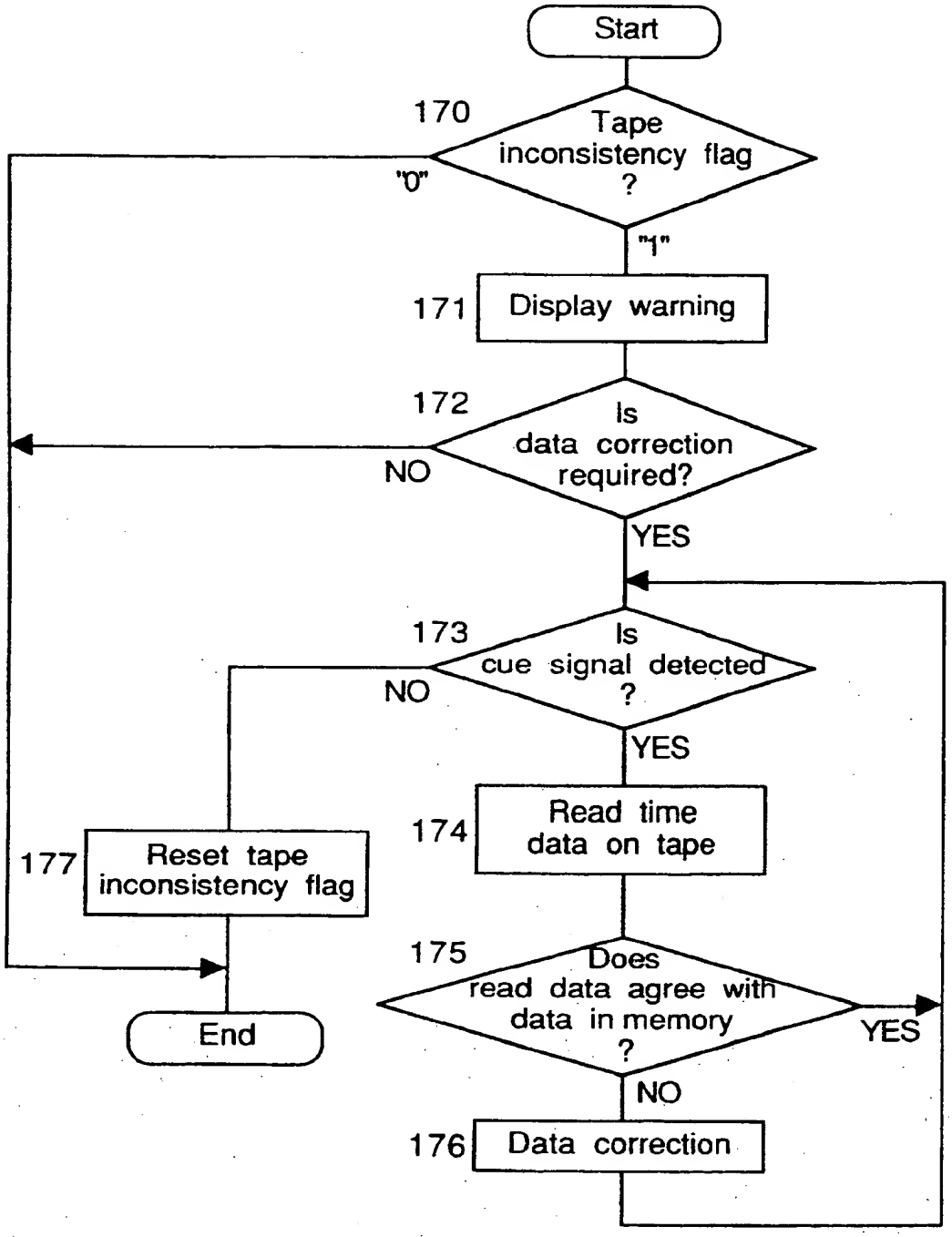

Start
170
Tape inconsistency flag ?
"0"
"1"
171
Display warning
172
Is data correction required?
NO
YES
173
Is cue signal detected ?
NO
YES
174
Read time data on tape
175
Does read data agree with data in memory ?
YES
NO
176
Data correction
177
Reset tape inconsistency flag
End

Fig.25

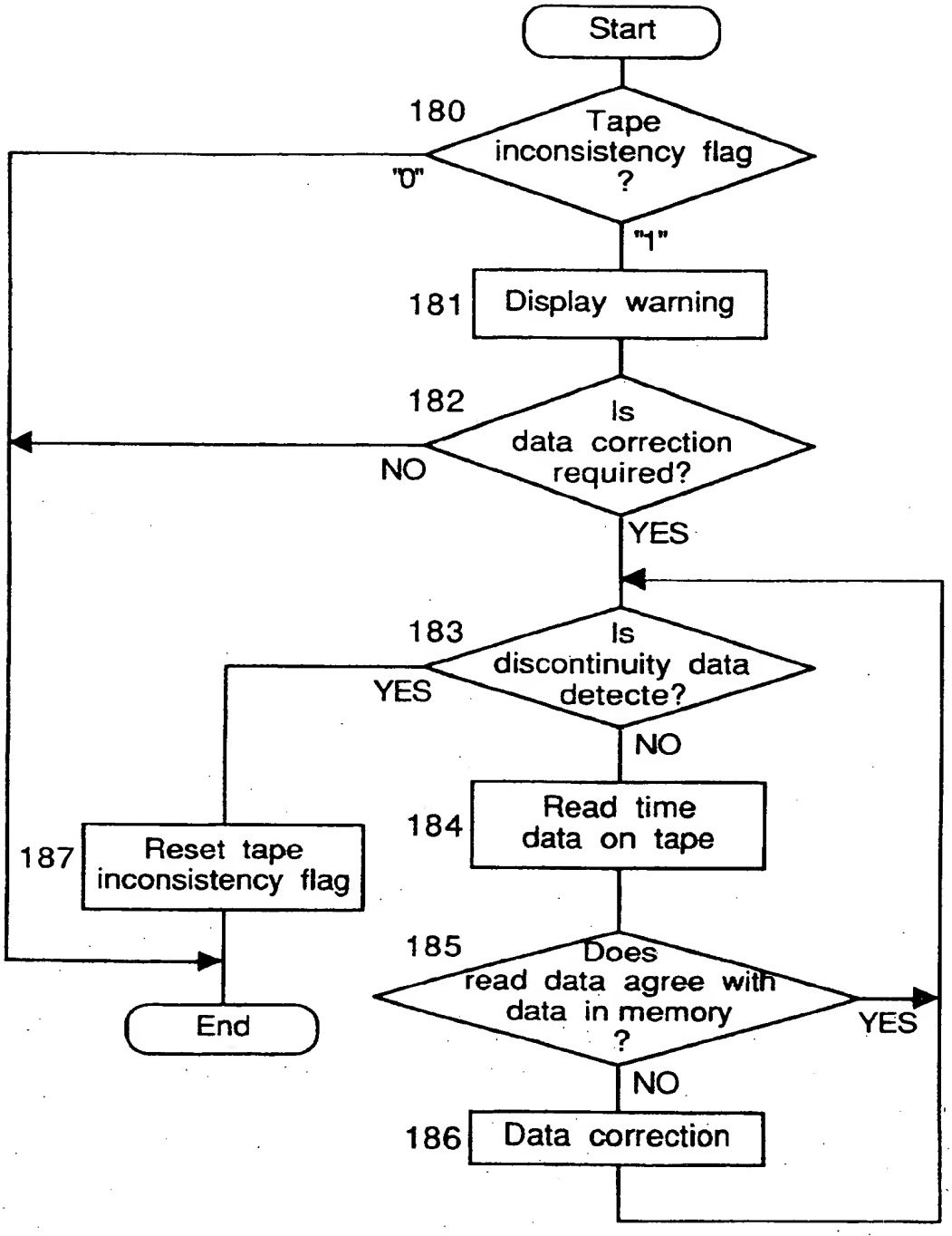

Start
180
Tape inconsistency flag ?
"0"
"1"
181
Display warning
182
Is data correction required?
NO
YES
183
Is discontinuity data detecte?
YES
NO
184
Read time data on tape
185
Does read data agree with data in memory ?
YES
NO
186
Data correction
187
Reset tape inconsistency flag
End

Fig.26

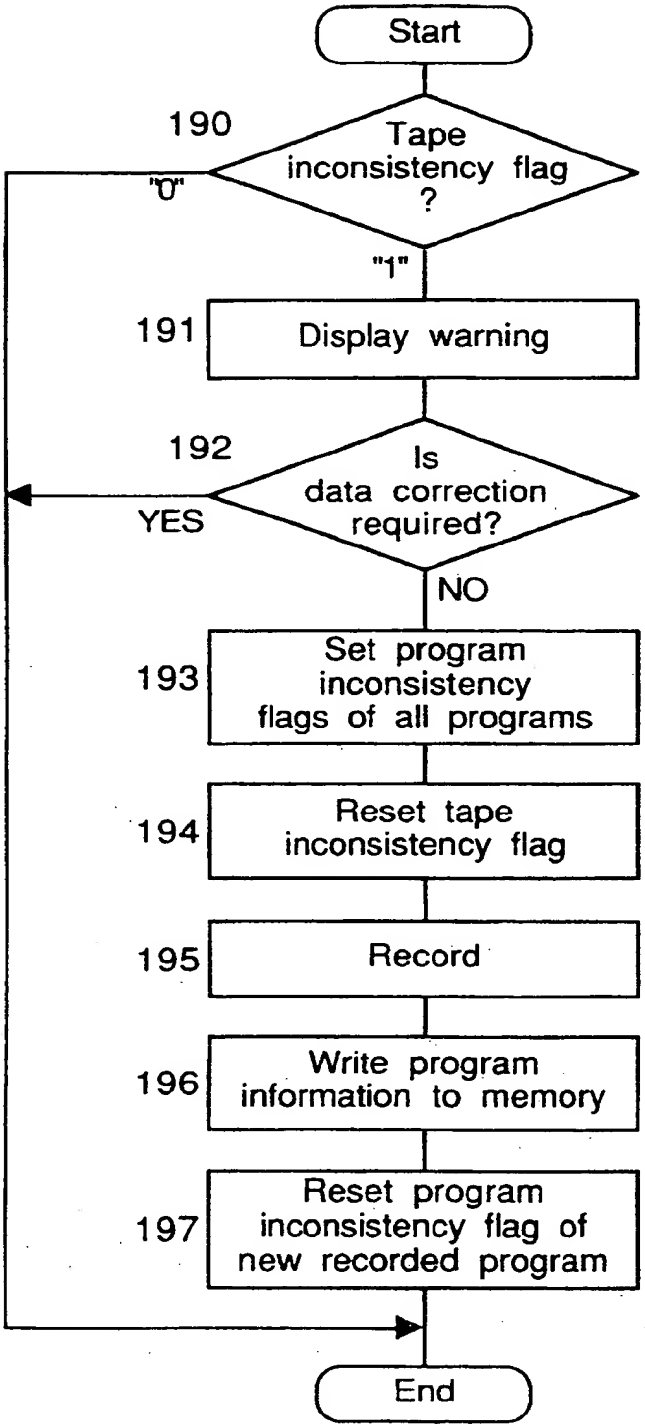

Start
190
Tape inconsistency flag ?
"0"
"1"
191
Display warning
192
Is data correction required?
YES
NO
193
Set program inconsistency flags of all programs
194
Reset tape inconsistency flag
195
Record
196
Write program information to memory
197
Reset program inconsistency flag of new recorded program
End

Fig.27

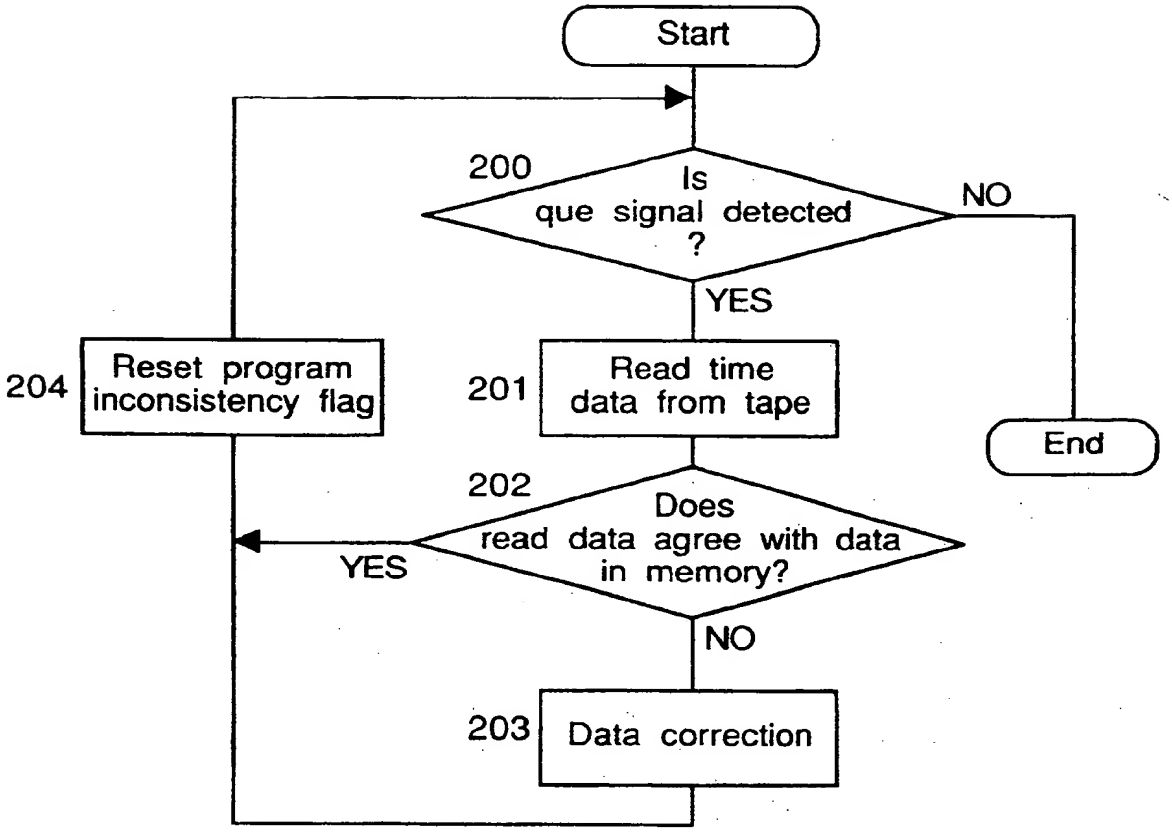
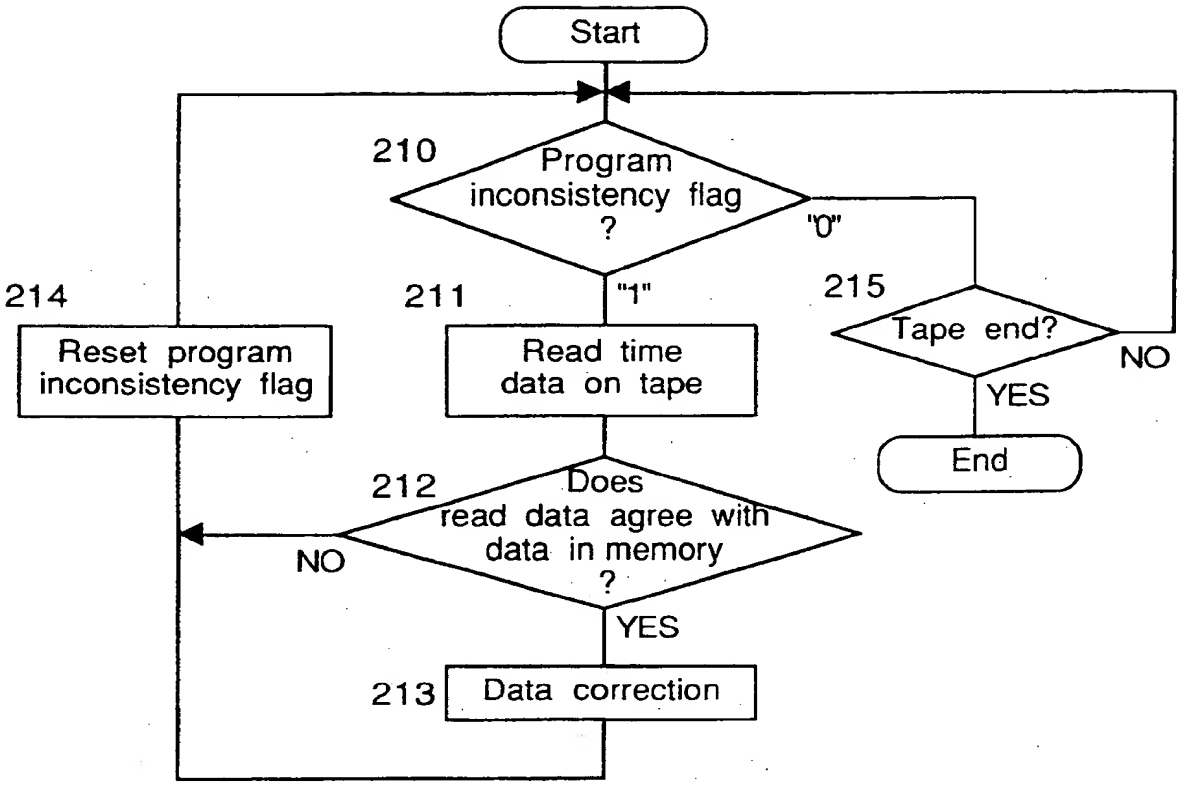

Start
200
Is que signal detected ?
NO
YES
204
Reset program inconsistency flag
201
Read time data from tape
End
202
Does read data agree with data in memory?
YES
NO
203
Data correction

Fig.28


Start
210
Program inconsistency flag ?
"0"
"1"
214
Reset program inconsistency flag
211
Read time data on tape
215
Tape end?
NO
YES
End
212
Does read data agree with data in memory ?
NO
YES
213
Data correction

European Patent Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 94 10 6023

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.5)
A	WO-A-93 04473 (H.YUEN ET AL) * page 10, line 1 - page 13, line 7 * * page 18, line 6 - page 20, line 19 * * page 32, line 1 - page 33, line 15 *	1,5,6, 10-15	G11B15/07 G11B27/11
A	WO-A-91 02355 (BANG AND OLUFSEN) * the whole document *	1,5,6, 10-15	
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.5)
			G11B

The present search report has been drawn up for all claims

Place of search	Date of completion of the search	Examiner
THE HAGUE	28 June 1994	Kelperis, K

CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS

X : particularly relevant if taken alone
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A : technological background
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